

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28 656

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1975

Established 1887

QUARTERLY WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Table, Temp. 12.5 (54.5). Tomorrow, var. Yesterday's temp. 11.5 (52.7). LONDON: var. with rain. Temp. 4-6 (40-43). Tomorrow, drizzle. Yesterday's temp. 7.5 (45.5). SPOOLS, SPOOLS, SPOOLS: Clear. Temp. 17.5 (63.5). Yesterday's temp. 17.5 (63.5). Tomorrow's temp. 17.5 (63.5). ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMETS PAGE

البحر الأحمر

10 8 Lebanon 21.00
10 8 Morocco 21.00
10 8 Netherlands 21.00
10 8 Poland 21.00
10 8 Portugal 21.00
10 8 Spain 21.00
10 8 Sweden 21.00
10 8 Switzerland 21.00
10 8 Turkey 21.00
10 8 U.S. Military (Mar.) 20.25
10 8 U.S. Military (Nav.) 20.25
10 8 U.S. Military (Air) 20.25
10 8 Yugoslavia 21.00



Peter Lorenz (right) answers newsmen's questions.

Held in Basement Cell

Lorenz Gives Account of W. Berlin Abduction

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, March 5 (AP)—Peter Lorenz, the Berlin political activist who was released at midday after spending 135 hours in hands of armed kidnappers, today he was handcuffed and held in a cell in the basement of a West Berlin house.

Lorenz, who was released at midday after spending 135 hours in hands of armed kidnappers, today he was handcuffed and held in a cell in the basement of a West Berlin house.

Looking pale but composed, Mr. Lorenz, a 52-year-old lawyer and father of two sons, told newsmen how the kidnappers, a group of leftist extremists who call themselves the Second of June Movement, bound, drugged and gagged him after overpowering him in his automobile on a suburban street in West Berlin Thursday morning.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

OPEC Set For Freeze On Prices

Would Negotiate Pact With West

ALGIERS, March 5 (UPI)—The leaders of the world's major oil-producing countries have agreed to negotiate a long-term price freeze with the industrialized West, according to a draft declaration.

The OPEC countries, it said, "are prepared to negotiate the conditions of a stabilization of oil prices so as to permit the consumer countries to carry out the necessary adjustments in their economies."

In return, the oil producers demanded oil price guarantees, protection for their investments abroad, reform of the world monetary system and major development aid for the Third World.

The draft declaration was worked out by the OPEC countries in a series of meetings over the past month. Delegation sources said they expected the approved wording to be close or identical to that of the draft.

It was unclear whether the freeze would be tied to an inflation index, which has been under discussion by OPEC ministers. The index would raise or lower the price with the rate of inflation.

The declaration also set no specific time for the freeze. It implied that the price block would last well beyond the end of the freeze established last month and scheduled to expire Sept. 30.

"Prepared to Negotiate"

The member countries of OPEC are prepared to negotiate with the most developed countries, either bilaterally or through international bodies, the granting of financial means to permit the growth of the economies of those countries, while at the same time they (the industrial countries) guarantee the value as well as the security of the assets of the OPEC countries," the declaration said.

From the industrialized nations, the OPEC leaders asked a guarantee of the "value as well as the security" of its petrodollar assets.

The West, it said, "should accept an authentic reform of the international monetary system to ensure an equitable representation and guarantee the interests of all developing countries."

Both OPEC and the West should "contribute to the progress and development of the developing countries," it said. This stress on aid to the developing countries was urged by Algeria, but some other OPEC countries gave aid relatively low priority, conference sources said.

The declaration also agreed "to establish a close cooperation and coordination to maintain the balance between production and the needs of the world oil market."

Venezuela, among other OPEC countries, has been urging the organization to set firm production quotas. Saudi Arabia has led opposition on the grounds that this would be provocative to the West.

The heads of state of Ecuador, Venezuela, Kuwait, Gabon, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Iran and Algeria are attending the summit. Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Indonesia, Nigeria and Libya sent government ministers.



SHELLING VICTIM—A woman wounded in a rocket attack of Phnom Penh is carried to safety by rescuers as Khmer Rouge stepped up attack on Cambodian capital.

Marines Alerted for Evacuation

U.S. Cargo Jet Hit at Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, March 5 (AP)—Rebel artillery shelling Phnom Penh airport hit an American plane for the first time today after the DC-8 cargo jet landed with a load of rice.

U.S. officials decided to halt the emergency airlift for the rest of the day. No injuries were reported among the crew of the

World Airways plane, and diplomatic sources said it returned to Saigon's Tan Son Nhut air base with only minor damage from shrapnel.

Airport sources said that two persons on the ground were killed, and at least 20 were wounded as more than 50 rockets and captured U.S.-made 105-mm

shells struck the airport area in the heaviest attack by the Communist-led insurgents so far.

Pentagon sources in Washington said that the flights were halted for the remaining three hours of daylight after the plane was hit. They said that officials were assessing the situation and would decide whether to resume the flights.

In Washington, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said that the United States would have to reassess its emergency airlift of military supplies into Cambodia if the Cambodian government was unable to provide adequate protection for the Phnom Penh airport.

The Defense Department insisted that no orders had been issued to suspend the airlift.

An airlift of fuel and ammunition was mounted five months ago with U.S. funds and civilian American crews to help President Lon Nol's troops hold off the Khmer Rouge forces. The airlift was expanded last Thursday to include rice after relief agencies said civilians were suffering malnutrition. The rebels have severed road and river supply routes.

In Washington, the State Department disclosed today that six initiatives for peace in Cambodia had been undertaken by the United States in the last five months and that efforts are continuing for an early compromise settlement.

At a news conference, Assistant Secretary of State Philip Habib, in charge of East Asian affairs, refused to identify the dates, places or intermediaries but said that the full details had been given to the appropriate members of Congress.

Carrier With Marines Reported on Its Way

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—A U.S. helicopter carrier with about 1,500 Marines aboard has been ordered into the Gulf of Thailand in case it becomes necessary to evacuate American citizens from Phnom Penh, informed sources said.

It also has been learned that a smaller force of Marines at the U.S. Marine base on Okinawa—about 300 men—has been put on alert for similar duty.

Sources portrayed those actions as only part of a contingency plan if the need arises to evacuate the 400 or so U.S. citizens still in Phnom Penh.

While the situation in the surrounding city remains grim, sources here say there has been no call for an evacuation nor is it certain that one will be necessary. Even if an evacuation eventually is called for, sources

Terrorists Raid Tel Aviv by Sea; 3 Reported Dead

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, March 5.—Arab terrorists armed with submachine guns and grenades blasted their way into a seafaring Tel Aviv hotel tonight, witnesses said. First reports said that at least three Israelis were killed.

The terrorists were believed to have landed at night by boat and were holed up on the roof of the hotel. Security forces said first reports indicated that up to 12 terrorists had stormed the hotel.

In Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Organization claimed responsibility for the raid.

A statement distributed by the guerrilla news agency Wafa said that a raiding party armed with machine guns and anti-tank rockets were fighting a "fierce battle" with Israeli troops in the city.

"Panic broke out when the first shots were heard," a witness said.

The firing scattered people in the seafaring area, hub of Tel Aviv's night life. Police and troops raced to the scene. "There's bombs and shooting," a hotel official said.

The manager of a movie theater in the area under attack said that the action began shortly after 11 p.m. when there were about 200 persons in his theater.

The manager said that he ordered the patrons into the theater's bomb shelter. They were evacuated from there by troops an hour later as the battle raged.

He said that no terrorists had entered the theater by the time he made the telephone call. A one-minute burst of gunfire was heard over the telephone.

Reinforcements Sent

Armored personnel carriers rushed to the hotel and military spotter planes roared low over the battle area.

Unconfirmed reports in Tel Aviv said that gunfire was heard in Tel Aviv's business quarter, more than a mile from the three-story hotel the gunmen first attacked.

Troops in full battle gear sealed off the streets around the Savoy Hotel on the Mediterranean seashore.

Flares illuminated the quarter and an army helicopter hovered above the hotel occupied by the terrorists.

Troops of Israel's border police force found an abandoned boat on the beach a few hundred yards from the scene, indicating the raiders had infiltrated Israel's largest city from the sea.

It was the first direct seaborne assault on Tel Aviv by Palestinian guerrillas, although the Israeli city had often been the target for bomb blasts and other guerrilla activities.

The attack was the first reported terrorist incursion inside Israel since Dec. 11, when a terrorist threw hand grenades into a Tel Aviv movie theater, killing two persons and wounding 38. The terrorist was killed in that attack.

Witnesses said that casualties were loaded onto ambulances and driven to hospitals. The attack in Tel Aviv, Israel's main city, came only three days before Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was expected in Israel on his latest Middle East peace mission.

Under a more limited agreement, Israel would withdraw about 30 miles but retain control over the passes and the oil field which supplies more than half of the oil used by Israel.

Mr. Kissinger's Middle East tour will begin Friday in Aswan at a meeting with Mr. Sadat. Its subsequent duration and itinerary are uncertain, although the State Department has spoken in general terms of a 10-day or two-week stay.

Assad Doubts Mideast Peace Unless U.S. Recognizes PLO

By Philip L. Geyelin

DAMASCUS (WP)—Despite his recent indication that Syria would be willing to sign a final peace treaty with Israel, President Hafez al-Assad sees no hope of reaching that point unless the United States is prepared to reverse its present policy and recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization "as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine."

In an interview with the Syrian President, this requirement emerged as a possibly critical precondition to further progress in the Mideast negotiation effort about to be resumed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Assad said that "separate moves which American diplomacy is trying to achieve" on an interim Egyptian-Israeli agreement for a further Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai "are leading in the opposite direction" from a final Mideast settlement or even an interim agreement.

"Peace can only be realized through a collective Arab movement" on all fronts, the Syrian leader argued. He specified that this must include further progress not only on the question of the Golan Heights but on the problem of the West Bank and the related issue of the "rights of the Palestinians."

It is with regard to the latter,

he contended, that it would be necessary for the United States to do business directly with the PLO.

During the interview, conducted through an interpreter, he dismissed Mr. Kissinger's peace efforts up to now as "any acrobatic movements."

While he said he hoped that the secretary of state would be more explicit on his return to Syria about the need for simultaneous movement on all fronts, Mr. Assad clearly had some doubts that Syrian demands would be satisfied, Mr. Kissinger, he declared, "is in deep love with separate moves."

As part of a general interim agreement on all three fronts, Syria is prepared to agree to a further disengagement on the Golan Heights, he said. But he stipulated that it would have to be a substantial movement all along the Syrian-Israeli line.

With regard to the West Bank, however, the Syrian leader insisted that only the PLO could speak for what would be required as part of an interim agreement in advance of a new Geneva conference.

"If we all agree that peace cannot be established without a just solution of the Palestine question, and taking into consideration (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Colby Admits CIA Examined Personal Mail of Rep. Abzug

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—The Central Intelligence Agency has a file on Rep. Bella Abzug, N.Y., which included information obtained by opening her personal mail, CIA director William F. Bishop acknowledged today.

A considerable amount of material in your file should not be in it," Mr. Colby conceded to the presswoman as he provided with a copy of the file, which agency has kept on her active since 1953.

that year, the congressman said, she represented var-entertainers as a private attorney before the now defunct Senate Un-American Activities Committee.

But there are certain aspects which are legitimate in this file," Colby said, testifying before a subcommittee about a list of files that the agency keeps on citizens.

Colby defended the inclusion in the congressman's file her contacts in 1972 with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, or Viet Cong.

It is perfectly proper for the to follow the acts of that named organization," Mr. Colby said. He told the congressman: "We were not following."

He also detailed Rep. Abzug's appearance at anti-war rallies in the United States.

While Mr. Colby was testifying before the subcommittee, leaders of the Senate investigation of the and other U.S. intelligence agencies reported they received qualified pledge of cooperation from President Ford.

Chairman Frank Church, D-Io., and Sen. John Tower, R-Tx., of the Senate Select Committee investigating the inquiry said a meeting with Mr. Ford that President expressed the desire to aid them, but would weigh requests for information on a case-by-case basis.

Right now, it's the position I'd expect the President to take," Sen. Church said.

Rep. Abzug's file to her in case to a request she made wing news reports of domestic spying by the CIA. He assured that the CIA no longer keeps a record of her activities on a fact-finding trip she made to Vietnam.

acknowledging the opening of mail, Mr. Colby said it was of an agency program of the influence of mail between the United States and Communist



Bella Abzug

countries which was ended in 1973.

Mr. Colby said that Rep. Abzug was among four members of Congress whose names appear in CIA files as a result of their anti-war activities.

He described in detail for the first time files on Americans ranging from suspected foreign intelligence agents to workers in a plant performing work for the CIA.

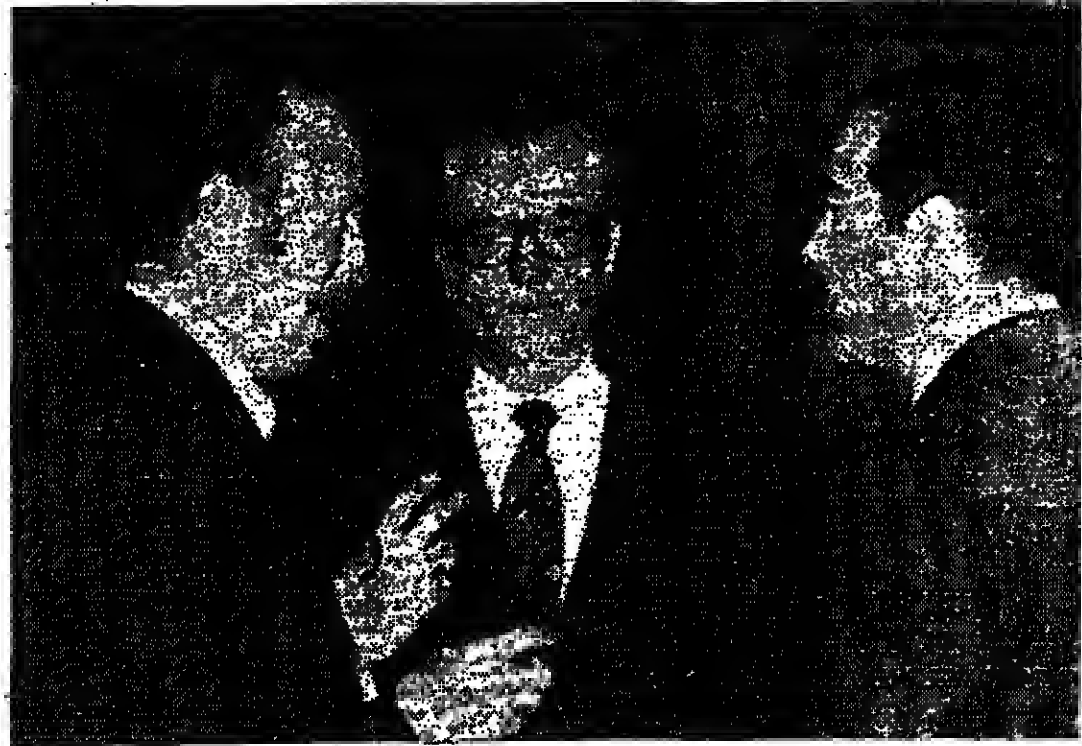
He did not provide figures on the total number of files, but his 22-page statement left little doubt that the names of hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of Americans are listed in agency files.

In addition, Mr. Colby said that CIA files contain "information on several million foreign political, military, scientific, economic, technical and cultural personalities."

Among the files on Americans described by Mr. Colby were records of CIA contacts with members of Congress and their staffs; records of agency briefings and other contacts with journalists; records of individuals and firms who cooperate with the agency in the collection of foreign intelligence; and personnel records on agency employees.

The agency is required by law to publish a complete list of all its records later this year.

Mr. Colby said that the agency had begun to destroy files that were not related to legitimate intelligence or security needs but said the destruction has been suspended because of the investigations now under way. But, he added, that the process of separating the questionable files from the rest of the agency's records would continue and that "after the investigations are completed, the best disposition of these materials is destruction."



OIL TALKS—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne talks with the Shah of Iran and Iraqi Vice-President Saddam Hussein at OPEC summit meeting in Algiers.

10-Day Cairo Session Ends

Arab Unit Warns of Moves To Tighten Boycott of Israel

CAIRO, March 5 (Reuters).—The Arab Boycott Office resolved today to continue blacklisting firms that do business with Israel, and warned that it would institute new measures to tighten the boycott.

A statement by the boycott office reiterated that any company that did business with Israel

would be banned in the Arab world.

The statement was issued after a 10-day session here of the boycott office, which administers the blacklist, currently governing an estimated 10,000 concerns.

At the meeting here, the boycott office said, new rules had been adopted as well as "measures capable of facing counterboycott plans." It did not say what the measures were.

The boycott was criticized in the United States during the last week. On Feb. 28, President Ford said that the U.S. government would investigate any allegations of Arab investors discriminating against U.S. Jews.

Today's statement by the boycott office said that the blacklisting was a legitimate defense measure, based neither on ethnic nor religious grounds.

Some blacklisted firms are owned by Moslems and Christians, the organization said, and some Jewish firms, which have no Israeli links, operate freely in Arab states.

Mohammed Mahgoub, the boycott office commissioner general, said that the boycott campaign

• Arab businessmen are annoyed at appear in West over blacklist. Page 7.

Qatar Drops Oil Flow 7% Due to Glut

By Eric Pace

DOHA, Qatar, March 5 (NYT).—The global slump in demand for oil caused Qatar's oil production to fall to 480,000 barrels a day last month, more than 7 per cent below its normal level, officials of this Persian Gulf sheikhdom have disclosed.

The production decline is causing concern here, the officials said, because a substantial decline in oil revenues this year would wreck the development plans of Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad al-Thani, the emir of this barren peninsula which juts off from Saudi Arabia.

In addition, the fall in production has brought with it a decline in the supply of the gas that is mingled with the oil, they said. This gas is needed by a gas-liquefaction plant, a fertilizer plant and other industrial installations here.

Storage Tanks Full

"Not enough tankers came last month and our storage tanks are full and so we just had to reduce production," said Ahmed al-Sharif, an executive of Qatar's Ministry of Petroleum and Finance, told a visitor. In previous months, Qatar's oil revenues had been running at roughly \$2 billion a year.

Other cuts in production have been made known with varying reactions in other Middle East oil nations in recent weeks. Abu Dhabi has complained that its foreign-aid program is in danger. Iran has said that its reserves will last longer, and Kuwait is so rich that it is relatively unperturbed.

The whole question of oil demand and production is being discussed at the summit meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Algeria, which Sheikh Khalifa is attending.

After the conference, Qatari authorities are expected to discuss Qatar oil production levels with foreign concerns that currently retain a 40-per-cent interest in the Qatar Petroleum Company Ltd.

'Chaos, Anarchy' Is Seen for India By Ousted Aide

NEW DELHI, March 5 (NYT).

An ousted cabinet official told Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today that her government was floundering and that "chaos and anarchy" loomed in India unless the Congress party spurred rapid social and economic changes.

The official, Mohan Dhanra, 50, told a silent and packed Parliament that India's situation was "grave" and that there are "enormous social tensions and strains." He said: "This nation is facing unprecedented problems. The economic, social and political situation is in a state of ferment."

The former minister of state for works and housing and a widely respected figure in the Congress party was unexpectedly dismissed from his cabinet post by Mrs. Gandhi on Sunday after he publicly urged a dialogue between the Prime Minister and Jaya Prakash Narayan, 72, a follower of Mohandas K. Gandhi. Mr. Narayan has entered as the leader of a powerful opposition force here.

Kuwait Plans Oil Take-Over

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement over a drop in production. These negotiations are expected to be resumed some time after the Arab League petroleum conference scheduled for March 10 in Dubai, sources here said.

Qatar was also expected to seek a complete takeover of foreign concessions, these sources said.

Kuwait-Exxon Deal

NEW YORK, March 5 (UPI).—Kuwait has signed a three-year agreement to sell petroleum to Exxon at \$10.35 a barrel, industry sources said today.

Kuwait will provide 50,000 barrels a day until July 1 when the amount will be doubled.

The price is the rate fixed by OPEC. But Exxon has 60 days to pay after delivery instead of the usual 30 days. The extended credit period has the effect of reducing the price by about 10 per cent.



ARRESTS—Helmeted police in Berlin loading suspected terrorist sympathizers into a van after raiding a commune following the release of politician Peter Lorenz.

Lorenz Case Stirs Angry Bonn Reaction

By Craig R. Whitney

BERLIN, March 5 (NYT).—After the kidnapping and release of Peter Lorenz, the Christian Democratic leader of West Berlin, a powerful wave of political reaction is gathering force here and in West Germany.

In a televised speech to the nation tonight, Chancellor Helmut

Schmidt said, "Many questions and doubts have been made known to me." Alluding to the state's release and flight to freedom of five anarchist convicts Monday in exchange for Mr. Lorenz's return, he said, "We were fully aware that we would have to pay a very high price. This high price can be justified only if the solidarity of responsible politicians in dealing with

questions of domestic security is not forgotten the same day we got Peter Lorenz free."

But it has already begun to dissipate as Richard Jaeger, a conservative Bavarian deputy, proposed restoring the death penalty in Germany. However, most of Mr. Jaeger's colleagues, even Mr. Lorenz, have disowned his death-penalty proposal. Parliament will debate domestic security next Thursday.

The principal dispute over internal security is between two approaches that were vigorously discussed by the Cabinet in Bonn, and by the Berlin crisis group that was set up last Thursday after Mr. Lorenz's abduction.

The approach that won out was that of ceding to all the terrorists' demands, releasing five convicted anarchist prisoners and putting a 60-year-old Protestant minister, Heinrich Albert, onto a plane with them to fly to Aden and back.

Refuse to Deal

Some people, notably the Bavarian conservative politician, Franz Josef Strauss, argued that the only way to act was to refuse to deal with the kidnappers, even taking the risk of the death of their hostage.

Now the question that will be debated in parliament is how to deal with the isolated, dedicated, ideological leftists who perpetrated the kidnapping.

His party's opponents see Chancellor Schmidt's Social Democrats as left-leaning, soft-headed idealists who have tolerated extremists too long and made them seem harmless. "We have to be tough," the opposition often says. The Christian Democrats and Mr. Strauss's Christian Social Union in Bavaria will be making sure that the voters understand this between now and the general elections next year.

But what is "tough?" Mr. Lorenz today said: "We have an open democratic society here that should not be replaced by a police state. There are risks you have to take."

Common Approach

Mr. Lorenz said that "in the future, a common approach by all the democratic parties in the face of terrorism will be necessary."

A common approach seems the least likely thing to emerge from the Lorenz affair, the first example of the blackmail of a state by some of its own citizens in West Germany history.

A high-ranking Berlin political figure expressed disappointment at what was said to be Mr. Schmidt's first reaction to the kidnappers' demands. Reportedly, the Chancellor argued for taking a tough line because of the political consequences that might follow if they did not.

In the end, the government was careful to make sure that Mr. Strauss, the Christian Democrats' chairman Helmut Kohl, and all other party politicians were in on the final decision Monday to let the prisoners go in hopes of getting Mr. Lorenz back.

Two Nations Adopt Capital Punishment

Japan, Philippines Defy Global Trend

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 5.—Amid a worldwide trend toward abolition of capital punishment, Japan and the Philippines during the last five years have passed new laws carrying the death penalty.

In the same period, Sweden became the tenth nation in the world to totally remove capital punishment from its law books. Canada last year enacted a four-year moratorium on death sentences for all offenses by civilians except murder of police officers and prison guards. Argentina ended capital punishment in 1973 for civilians but retained it in the military code.

The United States is among three federal governments in the world that have abolished capital punishment in some states. Thirteen U.S. states have done so, while 29 of Mexico's 32 states, and two of Australia's six, followed suit.

UN Document

These statistics were reported by the UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in response to a 1973 request by the Economic and Social Council of the UN for information from member states on the issue. The council, as well as the General Assembly, has encouraged abolition or restriction of the use of the death penalty.

Surveys in 1962 and 1967 by the United Nations found no significant difference in crime rates between countries with capital punishment and those without. Nor was any substantial change in serious crime levels discovered in countries which eliminated capital punishment.

"Since the issuance of these reports," Mr. Waldheim said in his current report, "a majority of the member states of the United Nations have gradually shifted from a position of concern about, but without a commitment on, the issue of capital punishment to one favoring the eventual abolition of the death penalty."

Los Angeles Times

A UN Report Finds Apartheid Mentally, Physically Harmful

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 5 (Reuters).—South Africa's apartheid policy is harming the nation's physical and mental health and imposes a severe burden on the black population, a UN report said today.

The report, requested from experts by the World Health Organization, said that while the ratio of one doctor to 400 whites was among the world's highest, that of one for 44,000 nonwhites was one of the lowest.

"Apartheid results in the segregation by law of all services for the delivery of health care according to racial group, those whose need is greatest having the least access to preventive and curative facilities," the report said.

Labels for Blood

"The unscientific attitude underlying the whole concept of apartheid is illustrated by the legal requirement to label blood for transfusion according to the ethnic group of the donor," the report said. "The report said that it was obvious that mental health and social well-being were closely linked to the enjoyment of human rights, most of which were legally denied nonwhite South Africans."

"On 10 South Africa is racial discrimination made compulsory by the government as a national way of life," the document went on. "Of the total South African population, more than 80 per cent are nonwhites who are subjected to the most extreme forms of racial discrimination."

More than 40 per cent of the labor force in black districts found the only outlet for their labor in white areas which constituted six-sevenths of the country.

If it is judged unsafe to bring any big planes into the airfield, which is beginning to come within insurgent artillery range, then marine helicopters could make the 75-mile flight from the carrier Okinawa in the Gulf of Thailand. Marines might also be called on to secure the airfield and guard its approaches until the civilians got out.

The Okinawa left its port at Subic Bay in the Philippines recently, according to informed sources, and is headed for the Gulf of Thailand, southwest of the Cambodian coast. Helicopter carriers normally carry 20-25 helicopters and a battalion-sized (1,500-man) landing team.

A number of foreign embassies in Phnom Penh are said to be trying privately to coordinate evacuation plans, should an emergency arise, raising the possibility that U.S. planes or helicopters might be used to aid civilians of other nations.

Insurgent forces have cut all roads and stopped the major supply route along the Mekong River by use of underwater mines and well-entrenched forces along the banks.

The government's only lifeline for food, fuel and ammunition is the U.S.-chartered airlift into Pochentong Airfield.

Long-range rockets are hitting the general vicinity of the airport with increasing frequency, but they are viewed as not accurate enough to consistently hit and break up the runways.



AFRICAN VISIT—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, on his first trip to Africa as French President, is greeted in Bangui by Central African Republic President Jean Bokassa. They will participate in a summit meeting in Bangui of leaders of French-African nations.

Rhodesian Arrest of Militant Seen as Move to Split Blacks

DAR ES SALAAM, March 5 (Reuters).—The Organization of African Unity accused Prime Minister Ian Smith today of trying to slow progress toward African majority rule in Rhodesia by arresting nationalist leader Ndabingi Sithole.

The OAU's liberation committee, which is headquartered here in the Tanzanian capital, said that the alleged reason for the arrest—that Mr. Sithole was plotting the assassination of his rival, the moderate leader, Kenneth Dabundo in a special court, which will examine the validity of the arrest. No date has been set, but official sources said it could be next week.

The government has said that Mr. Sithole will appear before Acting Chief Justice Hector Murrison in a special court, which will examine the validity of the arrest. No date has been set, but official sources said it could be next week.

It is intended to bring confusion and division among the people of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and thereby slow down progress toward majority rule," the statement said.

The liberation committee said it had learned of the "cowardly arrest" of Mr. Sithole yesterday by the "illegal minority racist regime of Ian Smith."

Rhodesia's eight African independent members of Parliament joined in condemning the arrest. The government has said that Mr. Sithole will appear before Acting Chief Justice Hector Murrison in a special court, which will examine the validity of the arrest. No date has been set, but official sources said it could be next week.

Reportedly Followed

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 5 (Reuters).—The newspaper Rhodesia Herald reported today that Zambian special branch police trailed Mr. Sithole constantly during his last visit to Lusaka following a tip that he was planning the assassination of other African nationalists.

The Herald reported that Mr. Sithole had declined to friends Monday that he had been trailed when he was in Lusaka a few months ago, but it said that he did not know why he was being watched.

The report quoted what it said was a reliable source as adding: "The [ANC] delegation was protected day and night. Special precautions were taken because it was believed Sithole was plotting against other factions of the ANC delegation."

In an editorial today, the newspaper urged that Mr. Sithole's arrest be held quickly because the longer the delay, the greater the likelihood of public opinion—outside the country and among Africans here—"solidifying against the government and the settlement operation."

Rebels Hanged

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 5 (Reuters).—Three convicted African nationalist guerrillas were hanged in Central Prison here last week, the Information Ministry announced.

At their closed trial in Salisbury in November, the judge ordered that the only details that might be published were the sentences imposed in response to the Law and Order Maintenance Act under which the three were charged.

Tougher Policies Urged on Hijacks

VIENNA, March 5 (Reuters).—Airlines pilots from 53 countries called today for tougher anti-hijack policies by all governments.

Capt. James O'Grady, president of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations, said, "The ultimate solution lies in the concept of no sanctuary. Hijackers should know that they would be arrested, tried by court and punished wherever they went. Capt. O'Grady, an Irish pilot, said at the opening of the annual conference of IATA, which represents 55,000 pilots.

French Soldiers Win Pay Hike in Protests

PARIS, March 5 (AP).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing yesterday ordered pay increases and improved conditions for army conscripts in response to street demonstrations and other protests by men in uniform.

Pay for draftees, who do a year's compulsory service, will go from about 75 francs to 80 francs a month. The law will still be next to the lowest in Western Europe, just above Italy. Drafts also will get one first trip home every month.

Landmine Kills 6

BEIRA, Mozambique, March 5 (Reuters).—A landmine explosion killed six African railway workers on the Trans-Zambezi line about 170 miles north of here. An official statement said that the mine was placed during the war between Portugal and Mozambique guerrillas.

Costume croisé en laine peignée à fines rayures espacées à partir de 140 F. Existe en 5 teintes. Chemise, cravate et souliers Christian Dior.

Christian Dior
MONSIEUR
13 rue François-1^{er}

Paris Feeds Birth Control 'Pills' to Pigeons

PARIS, March 5 (UPI).—Once again municipal authorities in the French capital have declared war against the pigeon, but with a new weapon—birth control "pills."

Pierre Roger, director of the Action Center for a Clean Paris, decided on this new tactic in the perennial war against the city's 70,000 pigeons.

The "pill" being used is ornithol, a chemical product which has already been effectively used in the United States. Mr. Roger said it is harmless to human beings and animals but inhibits fertilization in the pigeon.

The female pigeon normally lays about 18 eggs a year. She will only lay sterile eggs once the ornithol process has been completed. Mr. Roger said.

In a program which started Saturday, Parisians are forbidden to feed the birds for a period of 15 days. This is the time needed to distribute the chemical mixed with feed throughout the city. Mr. Roger said.

An Ounce a Day

Each pigeon must eat at least 30 grams (an ounce) of the treated grain daily for 10 days if the program is to succeed, he said.

The bird will then remain sterile for six months. The next mass population control program will start in the fall.

The aim, Mr. Roger said, is to reduce the number of pigeons to 20,000.

Any Parisian found feeding pigeons during the next two weeks is liable to a fine of 10 francs (\$2.40) and any further offenses will cost 30

to 40 francs. All fines will go toward the cost of the treated feed.

Authorities have been trying for years to reduce the number of pigeons, which delight the tourists, dirty the facades of buildings and provide companionship for old people in parks.

Ninety per cent of all pigeons carry ornithol, a virus which can be transmitted to human beings and which can provoke pulmonary ailments.

Authorities once tried deporting the birds en masse into the French countryside, but they returned.

Workers placed slippery lubricants on the roofs of ministerial buildings to discourage pigeons from nesting between the gargoyles. The birds simply made themselves at home on nearby houses.

U.S. Pigeon-Fancier

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 5 (AP).—A year-long campaign to rid the city of thousands of pigeons is developing a new breed of pigeon-fancier in Lexington—the gourmet variety.

A barber makes pigeon pot pie from birds he gets free from the city. Another resident bakes pigeons with celery and onions for a savory stew. Another says pigeon baked in barbecue sauce is great for the taste buds.

"We catch them alive and we give them away alive," a city official said. "There have been no complaints."

To date, 3,035 pigeons have been caught in traps and given away.

The official said the birds are tender because they don't fly much and they eat mostly grain.

مكتبة الأمل

By William Borders

By Peter Osnos

EXHIBITION

march 5 - april 6

Pyramid Plan

7 Bosnians Held

Indian Club.

U.S. Energy Compromise

The spirit of compromise now dominates the negotiations between President Ford and leading congressional Democrats on the energy problem. Though legislative and executive branches cling to their separate programs for reducing America's petroleum consumption, the differences between them have now narrowed into clearly negotiable range.

Congress has succeeded in its effort to restrain the President from imposing a highly inflationary \$3 tariff on every barrel of imported oil. Though Mr. Ford vetoed the restraining legislation on Tuesday, as expected, he declared that he would voluntarily delay imposing the tariff increments announced previously until a broader policy could be agreed upon between Congress and the administration. He thus took much of the sting out of a test of strength on overriding his veto, a test that he might well have lost.

The most urgent difference between the program drafted by the House Ways and Means Committee and that offered by the administration is summed up in Treasury Secretary William Simon's offhand characterization of the "gasoline tilt" vs. the "gasoline dump."

In the administration's jocular imagery, the President's program is the "tilt." Though the increased tariff would apply to all petroleum products, the eventual price impact to the consumers would, in the latest calculations, be weighted toward gasoline. Federal Energy Administration analysts figure that the full \$3 tariff, along with the decontrol of domestically produced oil, would have worked out to the equivalent of about a 10-cent-per-gallon gasoline tax, plus

smaller increases in other petroleum products.

The Ways and Means Committee proposal, by contrast, would "dump" the entire tax onto gasoline, which accounts for about 40 per cent of this country's petroleum usage. The committee envisages a gasoline tax starting at five or 10 cents per gallon and moving upwards in increments to about 40 cents by 1979.

What is significant is that, whether by tilt or dump, both branches have come to recognize that gasoline must be the prime initial target for energy conservation. Gone is the talk so troubling in President Ford's original statements, that all petroleum consumers should share in sharply higher prices, even though other uses for oil products are far less discretionary than automotive gasoline.

The other major point of difference, which may be more difficult to resolve, is whether imports of petroleum should be discouraged merely through higher prices, as the President proposes, or by the imposition of import quotas, administered by the federal government, as both the Ways and Means Committee and the vaguer proposals endorsed last week by Democratic leaders of both Houses would have it. This part of the energy package can probably wait until the more urgent tax and tariff issue is worked out.

From a threatening mood of confrontation, mounting for the past week, both White House and congressional leadership have wisely chosen the path of cooperation. Neither has lost from the process, and if the result is a constructively coordinated compromise, the nation will be the winner.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

West Berlin Elections

Social Democratic losses in the West Berlin elections are likely to prove less important locally than in their effect on the West German political scene, where Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has been seeking to stem a tide of Christian Democratic victories over the past year in state and municipal elections. Another test is coming on Sunday in the state of Rhineland-Pfalz.

The Berlin election outcome was influenced by some unique local circumstances, including the dramatic kidnapping by radical leftists of the Christian Democratic candidate, Peter Lorenz. But the major issues paralleled those in West Germany. Both in the Federal Republic and in West Berlin, the shift in votes has reflected discontent with the economy, concern over law and order, and distrust of détente.

Objectively, the voters' choice is surprising. The West German inflation rate and unemployment figures are among the lowest in Europe and even lower in West Berlin as a result of Bonn's heavy subsidies. Former Chancellor Willy Brandt won the Nobel Peace Prize and the plaudits of the world for his Ostpolitik, which brought special benefits to

West Berliners through the four-power Berlin accords. Despite some spectacular urban guerrilla activities and demonstrations by a small number of radical youth in the past, West German students have become more conservative in recent years and law and order have never been seriously endangered.

Nevertheless, the Christian Democrats have been able to exploit concern over these issues and have benefited generally by a feeling in the country that the time has come for a change. In West Berlin particularly, the Social Democrats have held power continually since the war, never winning less than 50 per cent of the popular vote. Their drop now to 42.7 per cent and the Christian Democratic rise to 43.9 per cent will, however, not succeed in ousting the Socialists from office if, as expected, they can form a coalition similar to that in Bonn with the small Free Democratic party.

Such a coalition government will introduce elements of political instability into the Berlin scene for the first time. Pressure on Bonn for a harder line toward the Soviet Union and East Germany, particularly on Berlin issues, will be likely.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Soviet Hopes in Spain

Pravda's recent publication of an article by the aging Spanish Communist exile, Dolores Ibarruri, is an event of some significance, for it marks a reconciliation between the Spanish Communist party and its colleagues in Russia. Following coolness that had lasted since the Spaniards' outspoken criticism of the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia. The article calls for the formation of a common revolutionary front of opposition groups in Spain in expectation of post-Franco opportunities. The parallel with Portugal is clear, and Moscow is now evidently taking preparatory steps towards establishing a power base in Madrid as soon as the chance comes. The threat to Europe's southeastern flank intensifies.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

30 Years Ago at Yalta

At Yalta 30 years ago this week the about-to-be-victorious Allies redrew the map of Europe to the Russians' decisive advantage. The Poles were moved westward. The Germans were confined to smaller territories. The Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—already absorbed into the Soviet Union—were quietly forgotten.

Now that 30 years have passed the first aim of Soviet diplomacy in Europe is still to secure a re-endorsement by 35 European and other governments of the injustices laid

down at Yalta. When the Russians say that the forthcoming summit meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe must underwrite the "inviolability of frontiers" what they mean is that 35 states instead of three should endorse the Yalta agreement.

... The Western governments will confront a decision to endorse a treaty which, although unjust, has nevertheless kept the peace for 30 years. They are still not certain what to do. In this nuclear age, the temptation will be strong to opt for peace, but with injustice—tempering the injustice wherever they can, and as they have done, by denouncing the Russians' misdeeds.

—From the Guardian (London).

Berlin Kidnapping

The kidnapping of West Berlin politician Peter Lorenz and the following actions have been planned and executed by the "Second of June Movement" with general staff-like precision. Well-organized terrorists find affirmed what they already knew: When their threats are sufficiently serious, they are taken seriously. Acting along those lines, almost everything then becomes possible, especially since there still seems always to be some spot in the world suitable to serve as a hide-out for terrorists. Only a perfectly functioning system of international agreements could end this kind of action.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 6, 1900
LONDON—The Daily Mail this morning prints the following dispatch of Richard Harding Davis from the Boer war front, which is copyrighted in Great Britain by the Daily Mail and in the United States by the New York Herald: "The entrance of the British forces into Ladysmith this morning was one of the finest sights ever seen. It was as affecting as a jubilee procession, as magnificent as the Tsar's entrance into Moscow and as full of enthusiasm as Admiral Dewey's welcome to New York."

Fifty Years Ago

March 6, 1925
PARIS—After spending several weeks in southern France playing in the sunlight, the casinos and other amusement centers, Adolph Zukor, the American cinema king, has returned to Paris. Nothing is new under the sun, declared Mr. Zukor, who has the latest on Gloria Swanson's illness, knows just what her salary happens to be and is able to make a fair guess regarding what it may be in a year or so. He was all smiles and in good humor.



'I Want You All to Feel Secure About America's Foreign Policy Commitments... Have a Cigar?'

The Kremlin Postpones the Revolution

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The Kremlin is telling the world's Communists that they should not use the present "crisis of capitalism" to foment world revolution. It is warning "leftist extremists" in Communist ranks against "adventurist" actions. Those who believe that it is possible "to ignite immediately the revolutionary energy of the working masses," it says, are wrong.

The Kremlin's conclusions, issued after a great deal of soul-searching among the Soviet leaders, appear in an obscure Moscow monthly, The Working Class and the Contemporary World. But the monthly is in fact the mouthpiece of the Kremlin institute concerned with the study of the world revolutionary situation and it closely reflects the views of these Soviet leaders who set the Kremlin's policies on these issues.

It was not so long ago that the Kremlin's spokesmen were telling the world's Communists, particularly those in Europe, that the "crisis of capitalism" presented them with a greater opportunity than they had ever had. Boris Ponomarev, the Politburo member responsible for the world Communist movement, has dropped that theme now.

Last year, he was saying that the crisis had now reached the point at which some link of the capitalist system may snap at any moment to open the way to radical changes. It was therefore important, he argued, to maintain revolutionary readiness as this was the first condition for making good use of the existing possibilities.

Be Prepared

This was promptly used by a Soviet military spokesman, Gen. Malisev, writing in the Soviet Army paper, Red Star, as evidence that the Soviet Union must be prepared for any turn in the world situation. The implied argument was that the crisis of capitalism could lead to revolutions, and that the Soviet Union may be called upon to give them military support and thus become involved in war. In the military view, this meant that more money was needed for arms.

Now Ponomarev has changed his tune, and is more concerned with the possibility that the crisis of capitalism may bring fascists into power, particularly in Europe. "The way to prevent that," he argues, is to work for an alliance of the left-wing parties, as the Communists and Socialists have been doing—not very successfully—in France. Ponomarev's mouthpiece, The Working Class and the Contemporary World, warns its readers that the "political maturity of the working class, and its degree of organization" are still too low to make full use of the opportunities presented by the crisis of capitalism.

The implications of this debate for the Kremlin's own policy may be traced in a series of speeches by Soviet leaders. In one, it became clear that the Red Star, which had previously favored the Suselov formula—had now also taken to quoting the harsher part of the Breshnev formula, while dropping the phrases with which he had sought to soften it. This meant that the Breshnev line was too soft for the hawks' liking.

Arcane Field

But first impressions are not always what they seem. In this arcane analysis, in time, it became clear that the Red Star, which had previously favored the Suselov formula—had now also taken to quoting the harsher part of the Breshnev formula, while dropping the phrases with which he had sought to soften it. This meant that the Breshnev line was too soft for the hawks' liking.

The doves, for their part, used the Breshnev formula to justify an even softer line. The Moscow monthly USA noted that, on the one hand, the crisis of capitalism posed new threats to peace, as Breshnev had said. But on the other hand, USA pointed out, the crisis had also prompted the "ruling circles" of the West to take "new approaches to international problems"—that is, the very opposite of the international adventures of which Suselov and the Soviet Army paper had warned. These new approaches prompted by the crisis, USA explained, could be seen in the "positive trends" of U.S. foreign policy which had "on the whole" prevailed over the negative trends in recent years.

A whole string of quotations to this effect, from various Soviet writings, made it clear that the softened version of the Breshnev formula had prevailed. A prominent journalist who usually pushes the Breshnev line in the government paper Izvestia, A. Boyin, was given the job of telling the army hawks that the West's

crisis was not as bad as had been made out. In the long term, he explained, the capitalist system would no doubt meet its doom, but for all practical purposes "it is entirely probable that capitalism will be able to overcome the present period of crises and upheavals."

The fact that the Soviet leaders have linked their debate about this crisis of capitalism with a debate on the possibility of war does not mean that the two are directly related—although they are indirectly associated in many ways. These two topics have often gone together in the Marxist controversies of the past, and the ritual of the debate requires that they should be linked now. It is this ritual, the habit of thinking in the same categories even though the circumstances have changed, that sometimes helps us to see through the words to the real issues behind them.

One of the major issues now concerns the effect of the "crisis of capitalism" on the arms race.

Some of the Moscow hawks argue that the West will spend more rather than less on arms, in spite of the economic crisis or perhaps even because of it. They therefore believe that the Soviet Union should spend more, in order to anticipate anything the West, and particularly the United States, might come up with.

The Moscow doves, on the other hand, argue that the West's crisis is due largely to its huge arms expenditures. They evidently maintain that the Soviet Union should seek to show to the West, by its own conduct, that such expenditures are unnecessary. They believe that the West, because of its economic crisis, might now be more willing than in the past to accept a real measure of arms limitation, and a reduction—more real than the Vladivostok SALT agreement.

If the Kremlin shows the same restraint in its arms buildup as it is now showing by damping down the revolutionary ardor of "leftist adventurers," the Moscow doves may yet prove to be right.

Thunder on the U.S. Right

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Ford is fighting hard these days to hold the middle ground of American politics but he's getting into serious trouble with the huge Democratic congressional majorities on the left and with an increasingly critical Republican minority on the right.

His instinct is to compromise with the Democrats in order to get some kind of tax, energy and economic program through the Congress. He explained this in agreeing to suspend part of the controversial oil import fee and give the Democrats time to work out an alternate bill.

"I meant what I said about cooperating with the Congress," he told reporters. "What we don't need is a test of strength between the Congress and the President." But the Republicans don't like his compromises, don't like his deficits, don't like his cabinet appointments, don't like his Vice-President, Nelson Rockefeller, and are beginning to wonder about him.

He added that he would not be displeased if liberal Republicans such as Sen. Jacob Javits of New York, Charles Percy of Illinois and Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania left the GOP because they could not accept the views of its conservative members.

"That's up to them," he was quoted as saying. "A party cannot keep changing its philosophy for those who want to keep its name but do not subscribe to its beliefs."

Having invited his ideological opponents to take a walk, he proceeded to criticize Ford's latest cabinet appointments—presumably Attorney General Edward Levi, the University of Chicago; John T. Dunlop of Harvard, Secretary of Labor; William T. Coleman Jr. of Philadelphia, Secretary of Transportation; and Carla Anderson Hillis, a liberal California, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

"I don't believe a president should make appointments on the basis of trying to span a political spectrum," Reagan observed. "I think the President should make appointments of people who will implement his philosophy."

He is not alone. A party cannot keep changing its philosophy for those who want to keep its name but do not subscribe to its beliefs.

What assurance can we get from the Russians, other than getting preferable position on their belated oil? Only free exchange of ideas and movement of people can be the best proof of their intentions and therefore an argument for trade.

Mr. Dacey underestimated the cost of America's foreign policy. It was not 30 pieces of silver but something on the order of \$60 million which greased Mr. Nixon's 74 campaign advanced by the oil companies to have "a voice" in the White House.

They have exacted a high price for their contribution. How else would the phony oil crisis—the hiking of prices, the huge oil profits—and the resulting blow to our economy be possible. As to who sold their souls to the devil, that is a loaded question.

JORGE TOPEZ, Cascais, Portugal.

The Rhetoric Of Peace in Middle East

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—An extraordinary spectacle presents itself as Secretary of State Kissinger resumes his diplomatic rounds in the Near East. The leaders of Egypt and Israel openly positioning themselves take another interim step toward settlement.

More important, their opponents, Israel and the Arab world, criticize the positioning on its ground it does not advance rapidly enough toward a full-scale peace settlement. In all quarters, in other words, the rhetoric of peace is at work.

Consider first the official Israeli position. Premier Yitzhak Rabin has given repeated public endorsements of willingness to make a further pullback of Israeli forces in the Sinai desert. He has left open only the question of whether the withdrawal would go as far back as the Sinai passes and the oil field of Abu Rudeis.

But there has been ample publicity given to offers from Israel to make good any Israeli needs. No less a figure than the chief of staff, Gen. Mordechai Gur, has pointed out that while the Sinai passes have a military significance, they might have even greater political significance. On the Egyptian side, President Anwar Sadat has repeatedly expressed a further disengagement agreement with Israel. He has been unclear only exactly what step he would take in return to increase Egyptian acceptance of Israel's existence.

But the Cairo press has been full of questions. There have been indications that the Suez Canal would be opened, so speculation that ships bearing Israeli cargoes would not be held up, or maybe even Israeli crew. Privately there has been talk of some kind of nonbelligerency accord with the Israelis to be communicated by a third party.

The trouble with all this, of course, is that both the Rabin government in Israel and the Sadat regime in Cairo are vulnerable. So to test the value of what the leaders are saying, it is necessary to look at what their opponents are saying.

Israeli Split

Premier Rabin's vulnerability is internal. His Labor party, once a machine as powerful as anything witnessed in Chicago, has split apart. Formidable figures such as Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and former Foreign Minister Abba Eban, are ready to push out Gen. Rabin using allies inside his cabinet.

But the former leaders have not taken a direct shot at the interim arrangements with Cairo. Instead they have called for a more rapid advance to a full-dress conference at Geneva where Israel could talk peace with Egypt, Syria, Russians and even Palestinians. As Gen. Dayan put it: "I am not afraid of Geneva."

President Sadat's opposition is mainly external. It consists of the other states and forces, notably the Palestinians, who might feel left out of an interim agreement between Egypt and Israel. It heads up in Syria, the traditional bitter-bearer of pan-Arab nationalism and a force to be reckoned with now more than ever because of massive Soviet rearmament.

But what is President Hafez al-Assad of Syria saying? Well, he told Arnold de Borchgrave of Newsweek that "We are not looking for a limited agreement but a lasting peace." As elements of lasting peace he mentioned, for the first time I believe, a Palestinian state that would be limited to non-Israeli territory ("The West Bank and Gaza") and "a formal peace treaty" with Israel.

Ferhaps there's an element of propaganda in this—upmanship in these statements. Both Gen. Dayan and President Assad are offering more than the interim agreement promises. In the case of Gen. Assad, his spokesmen denied the authenticity of the interview and he himself took some of the edge off it in a statement to a youth group in Damascus.

But that only reinforces the basic point. The point is that the push toward a settlement in the Near East has now acquired enormous momentum. Responsible spokesmen, align themselves openly with the left. Even those who would sabotage an accord have to couch their moves in peaceful tones.

The true choice, accordingly, is not between those who favor peace and those who favor war. It is between a careful, sure approach and a go-for-broke attitude. For the time being, I think, most sensible people will favor the step-by-step approach, which has worked up till now.



TANK FARM TO BE—Workmen setting up forms for the concrete base for one of the 510,000-barrel tanks at the trans-Alaska pipeline terminal at port of Valdez.

India's Parsees Lose Numbers, Influence

By Jacques Leslé

BOMBAY, March 5.—When the first Parsi followers of the Zoroastrian religion arrived on the west coast of India centuries ago, they were received coldly by a local potentate who pointed to a pitcher filled with milk to show that there was a room for any foreigner.

A visitor responded by tossing a gold ring into the pitcher. The ring did not overflow, making him think that the group was small and that it would not interfere with Indian life. Convinced by the demonstration, the ruler allowed the visitors to stay.

Parses, as the Zoroastrians are now called in India, still carry this legend, but recently it has taken on an ominous overtone. In a country where explosive population growth is a fundamental problem, the descendants of those first Persian refugees are in danger of being out.

Given the population of the arse community, now less than two ten-thousandths that of India, its accomplishments are prodigious. Parses at one time led most modern Indian industries. Homi Bhabha, who served India's nuclear explosion last year, and Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw, Indian hero of the 1971 Bangladesh war, are Parses. So is Zubin Mehta, conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra.

But such exemplary leadership velt the decline of the arse community in general. From a peak in India's 1941 census of 115,000, the number of arses "dropped" to 91,000 in 1971. Some estimates place the current figure as low as 85,000. "The one difference between us and just about any other community in the world is that we are dwindling," said Homi Patel, a 36-year-old graduate who edits a Bombay magazine called *Parsiana*. "This touches everything," he said.

The Parses' heyday was the time of British colonial rule in India, when they were employed as middlemen for virtually all trade between Europe and India. They prospered through Bombay. As they flourished economically, they spread into other middle-class professions, a fact reflected in the surnames which many still carry: doctor, lawyer, paymaster, contractor and merchant.

A century ago Parses controlled nearly a quarter of all opium from India destined for England. They were quick to date English habits and, not surprisingly, many opposed the temperance movement that finally expelled the British in 1947. Deprived of their traditional role as intermediaries, any Parses have faced relative hardship since then.

Hard times have put strains on social institutions, including schools, hospitals and fire houses, their centers of worship. Parses are under attack—it is widely believed here at imbreeding over many generations is responsible for the high rate of cancer, heart disease, mental illness and suicide among them.

The issue that most bitterly divides them deals not with the

100,000 March in Ethiopia In Support of Land Reform

ADDIS ABABA, March 5 (Reuters).—More than 100,000 Ethiopians took to the streets of Addis Ababa today to support a military government proclamation nationalizing all rural land after centuries of feudal tenure.

Estimates of the number of demonstrators varied between 100,000 and 300,000. Ethiopian officials said that it was the biggest rally ever held in the country.

Helicopters hovered overhead and two jet trainers of the Ethiopian Air Force flew over the city as marchers chanted "Down with imperialism and capitalism" and "Up with the land reform."

Thousands of demonstrators shouted slogans demanding the execution of deposed Emperor Haile Selassie, whose administration perpetuated the archaic land tenure system which forced peasants to surrender up to three quarters of their produce to their landlords.

No Sign of Compulsion

Although several hundred demonstrators were brought to the city in trucks provided by their employers, there was no sign of compulsion. Groups of youths danced in the streets as they chanted slogans against landlords.

Demonstrations in support of the reform were also held in provincial towns.

In the capital, government offices and a number of companies

Obituaries

Yves Godard, Formerly Led Anti-De Gaulle Organization

PAPIGNIES, Belgium, March 5 (UPI).—Yves Godard, 63, a former leader of the Secret Army Organization (OAS) that fought against the administration of the late French President Charles de Gaulle to keep Algeria French, died near here yesterday of a heart attack.

Director of internal security in Algeria between May 1958 and Feb. 1960, the former army colonel was a central figure in the April, 1961 uprising by some French Army units in Algeria opposed to granting independence to that French territory. The two-day revolt was quashed. He was sentenced to death in absentia for his part in the attempted coup.

Col. Godard evaded arrest and went on to become one of the founders of the OAS, which pressed its demands for a French presence in Algeria with a combination of terrorism, military tactics and propaganda.

Following Algerian independence, Mr. Godard moved to Belgium where he owned a factory producing floor-covering material.

Dr. Sidney Dyke

LONDON, March 5 (Reuters).—Dr. Sidney Dyke, 88, known as the father of modern clinical pathology, died Monday.

Charles Spaak

NICE, March 5 (AP).—Charles Spaak, 71, Belgian-born screenwriter and brother of former Belgian Premier Paul Henri Spaak, died yesterday of a circulatory ailment.

Mr. Spaak collaborated on more than 100 films. His best known were "La Kermesse Héroïque" (Carnival in Flanders), "Les Bas-Fonds" (The Lower Depths), and "La Grande Illusion," directed by Jean Renoir.

Mr. Spaak was the father of film actresses Catherine and Agnès Spaak.

Joseph P. O'Hara

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—Joseph P. O'Hara, 80, who served



Col. Yves Godard in 1962.

Hong Kong's Anti-Graft Unit Digs In for a Long Campaign

HONG KONG, March 5 (Reuters).—For a teen-age Chinese police constable on the beat it could be a few Hong Kong dollars.

For one British expatriate officer, it has been half a million pounds by his own count. And in this money-mad British colony, nobody would argue that the millionaire bracket probably includes a former policeman or two.

The common factor in their bank accounts is graft. It has been raised in the British Parliament, condemned as a disgrace in the British press, and been rarely off the front pages here for months, with radio and television constantly exhorting people to report it.

To whom? To "Cater's Raiders," a dedicated band of graft busters under a long-time civil servant, Jack Cater, also known as Hong Kong's "Mr. Clean."

The establishment of his Independent Commission Against Corruption is disparagingly seen by some as "interference in ancient Chinese customs."

But Mr. Cater and his year-old commission emphatically deny that corruption is a historical and irremediable way of life for the colony's predominantly Chinese population of more than 4.3 million.

The problem has recently come to international attention because of the trial of a British former chief superintendent with nearly 21 years' service in the Hong Kong police force, including widely acknowledged bravery in the 1947 riots.

Charge of Bribery

Peter Godber's crime, for which he is now serving a four-year jail term, was corruptly accepting 25,000 Hong Kong dollars (\$2,000 or \$4,000) and conspiring with a Chinese officer to help him to get a promotion in 1971.

Godber, 52, started his police career on the beat in Hastings, in southern England, before heading east in 1952 with a Welsh colleague, Ernest Hunt, who was to become his main accuser in court.

He slipped out of Hong Kong in June, 1973, when anti-graft officers were closing in on him for an explanation of his wealth. He was extradited from Britain to stand trial.

A commission of inquiry found



DESTRUCTIVE ART—Boys in Essen, Germany, at play next to tree on which an unknown wood carver has been at work. Police have been looking for artist for several weeks after carved trees started dying.

Greek Cypriots, U.K. Urge Action By UN on Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 5 (AP).—Britain and Greek Cypriots urged the UN Security Council yesterday to take action on the Cyprus question, after nearly two weeks of futile negotiations.

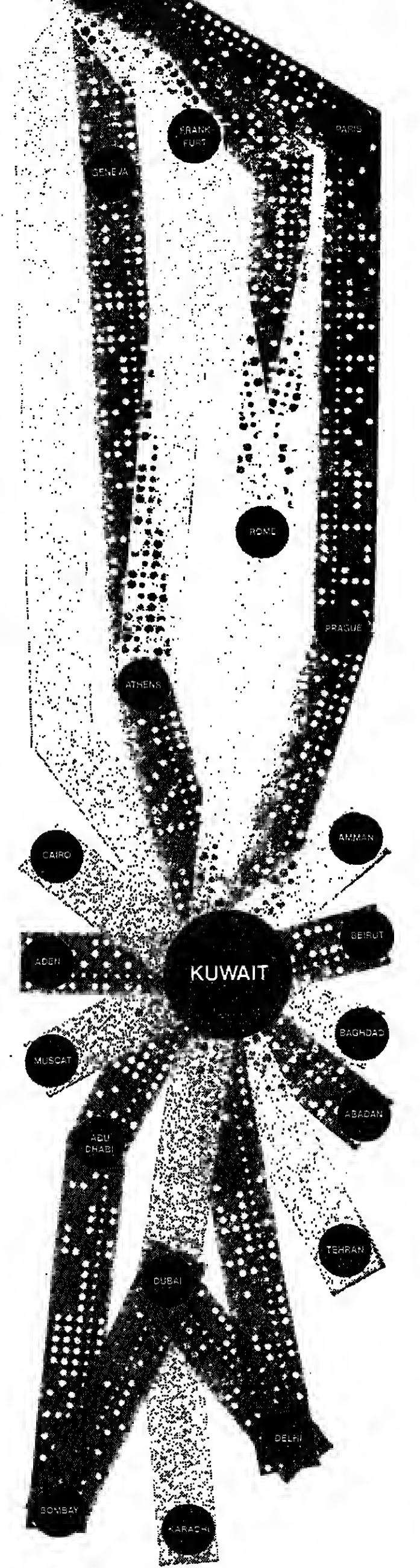
"Measures are needed now, urgently, to protect the weak from the strong," Greek Cypriot representative Glafcos Clerides told the council. He accused Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots of ignoring UN resolutions on the divided island and said that the council must act to save the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

British Ambassador Ivor Richard said that the council "has a clear and straightforward duty to deplore" any action threatening Cypriot independence. He called for a revival of negotiations between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, saying their exchange of constitutional proposals during talks last month "may yet prove to be the basis for a solution."

Those talks were broken off Feb. 13 when the Turkish Cypriots declared a separate state on the occupied northern 40 per cent of the island.

Turkish troops invaded Cyprus last July, five days after a coup overthrew President Makarios.

Plug in to our business network.



Our lines of communication speed you comfortably through the air to the Gulf and Middle East.

Six flights a week leave London to Kuwait. On Fridays it's non-stop. Also non-stop are our flights from Prague, Rome, Athens, Delhi, Tehran, Baghdad, Damascus, Beirut, Amman, Cairo and Aden.

We have one-stop services from Paris, Frankfurt, Geneva, Karachi and Bombay. And should your destination be the other business centres of the Gulf, we promise on most flights that you'll simply step off one plane at Kuwait and on to another.

Taking you in the fastest possible time, to Aden, Muscat, Abu Dhabi and Dubai. And putting Abadan, Bahrain, Dhahran and Doha no more than an hour away.

We also guarantee a Boeing 707-320C on every flight. Even the shortest.

Plus the sort of service that has made more businessmen tune in to our business network to Kuwait than any other airline.

Call your travel agent or Kuwait Airways: London (01) 499 7681/2/3, Rome 483654/5, Geneva 319560, Paris 0730890, Frankfurt 234074, Stockholm 08-104927, Athens 323 4506.

KUWAIT AIRWAYS
BUSINESS EXPRESSWAY
TO THE GULF AND MIDDLE EAST

Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal

HOUSE OF LORDS

8 years old

Rome Schools Closed

ROME, March 5 (Reuters).—Most schools in Rome were closed today as teachers staged a one-day strike for educational reforms and higher pay.



A sketch of the negative-heel shoe.

Nothing Like the Earth Shoe Since the Medici's Pointed Toe

By Nadine Brozan

NEW YORK (NYT)—Some people swear by it; others people swear at it. Some say it alleviates foot ailments and backaches; others say it provokes or aggravates them. Some say it fosters good posture; others say it throws the body out of kilter. Whatever the case, the negative-heel shoe, with its no-nonsense design and unusual tilt may just be the most controversial concept in footwear since Catherine de Medici allegedly introduced pointed toes.

Basically, the Earth Shoe, as it is often called (legally, only the Kalso System Co. is entitled to the use of that name and all the copies it has spawned) is composed of a rubber composition sole that slants downward from the toes to the heel and rocks slightly because of its convex shape, a built-in arch support and a wide toe area that follows the natural contours of the toes. The other brands—Eleanor Jacobs, vice-president of Kalso Systemet, estimates that there are about 85 copies on the market—have structural variations.

Bare Foot in Sand
The concept, originated in Denmark 18 years ago by Anne Kalso, is that the shoe (and all its imitations) most closely approximates the position of the bare foot in the sand and permits the wearer to walk in the most natural way possible.

ART ET CREATION

Bzali
ONE PIECE FOUNDATIONS
BRAS, BATHING SUITS
to measure.
Bzali's ONLY retail shop in Paris,
34 Rue Clément-Marot, 75008 Paris.
Tel.: 359-62-32 and 76-25.

Learning to Love Books Before Learning to Read

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (NYT)—The process of acquiring good reading habits ought to precede actual learning to read and write. By the time a preschool child learns to distinguish between an A, a B and a C, the toddler should already be on his way to bibliophilic addiction.

A flat, somewhat paradoxical statement to that effect was made last week by Helen Weiss, a spokeswoman for the three-year-old nonprofit organization named NELL (an acronym for Nos Enfants et Leurs Livres—Our Children and Their Books). The objectives of the group are to make parents, educators, writers, illustrators, publishers, booksellers and, of course, children, aware of the treasures to be found in children's literature around the world.

Having published, in the past three years, lists of good books for a readership in the 3-to-15-year range, NELL is preparing a major attack: an exhibition of some 1,400 children's books from 10 countries, arranged horizontally by national origin and vertically by age group. The stress will be on inexpensive paperbacks, ranging in price from 26 cents to, at the very most, \$2.50. The exhibition will run from Friday through March 19, with a public seminar, March 18, in the Théâtre National with some 40 to 50 speakers—including readers of children's books—each allowed 10 minutes to state his point.

Presiding over the preliminaries and the proceedings is Walter Scherer, director of UNESCO's Munich-based International Youth Library.

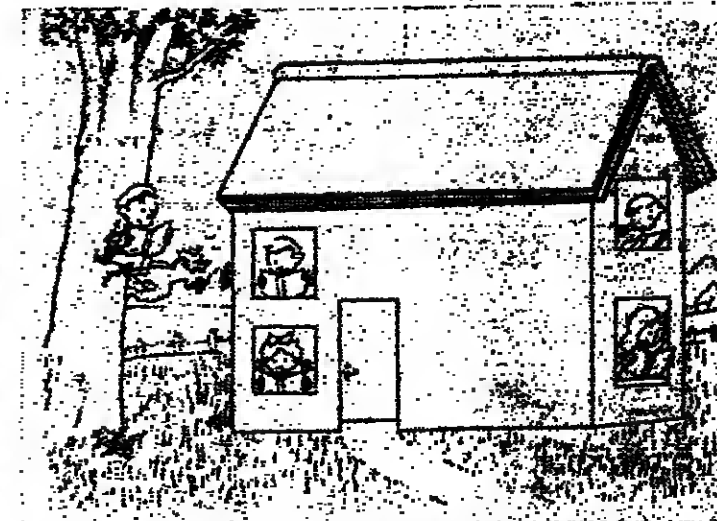
700 Seats

"The Théâtre National has 700 seats," said Mrs. Weiss, and "we hope sincerely to see them all filled. We believe indeed that we are working with an urgent and most significant project. There is so much cheap pulp floating around on the juvenile market. We would like to crowd it out."

"We believe also," said Mrs. Weiss, "that a child who can't read can always be read to, and that is important as well. And he or she may enjoy the pictures. That's why we consider the role of the illustrator as important as that of the writer. And don't forget what a reading session may mean to the relationship between a parent and a child. The way it is," she continued, "hard-core children's books command prices that make a parent think twice before picking up a copy. We want to see a wide selection of inexpensive paperbacks prominently displayed in bookshops and supermarkets. I am not generally an impulse buyer, but I believe that impulse buying is justified if a parent spots a classic at a reasonable price."

As any parent knows, the life expectancy of a children's book is quite limited. Members of the Junior Library set tend to be less than careful in handling their literary treasures, staining them away with toy trains and leaking jars of finger paint, and many toddlers can be found chewing away on the covers.

More Paperbacks



The official symbol of NELL, Belgian book group.

French-speaking, he felt that something had to be done. He contacted teachers and parents of children in the Decroly school in a southern suburb, forming a nucleus for the present NELL organization. Writers, illustrators, educators, librarians, booksellers were contacted and convinced and the organization grew.

Group's Income

"We have no official subsidies," said Mrs. Weiss, "we work on a volunteer basis and our only income is from the annual 170 Belgian franc membership fee. We get books for our reviews (and the show now in preparation) free of charge from publishers interested in our project and we don't have to return them. We simply conduct a fair exchange. We are slowly but surely building a NELL library though we have not at present any permanent home. We meet regularly at the homes of members."

The Scandinavians have some fairly sophisticated children's books? "Indeed they do," said

ON THE ARTS AGENDA All-French Team to Stage Bayreuth's Centennial 'Ring'

The new staging of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" scheduled for the 1976 centennial season of the Bayreuth Festival, also the hundredth anniversary of the first cycle performance of the tetralogy, will be in the hands of an all-French team. Pierre Boulez will conduct, with Patrice Chéreau as stage director, Richard Peduzzi the set designer and Jacques Schmidt the costume designer. Boulez has previously conducted "Parsifal" at Bayreuth. Chéreau, co-director of the Théâtre National Populaire in Lyons, and his designers were in charge of a controversial staging of Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann" earlier this season at the Paris Opéra.



Pierre Boulez... conducting.

The Théâtre du Silence will present recent ballets by Brigitte Lefèvre and Jacques Garnier during a two-week stand at the Théâtre de l'Est Parisien from March 11 to 23. The programs will include "Collage," set by Lefèvre to music of Charles Ives, and "L'Ange," a ballet by Garnier to a score by the percussionist Jean-Pierre Drouot, performed by Drouot and pianist Gérard Frémy.

Zubin Mehta will conduct three performances of Mahler's Symphony No. 2 with the Orchestre de Paris March 8 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées and March 10 and 11 at the Palais des Congrès. Sheila Armstrong and Meireen Forrester will be the vocal soloists, and the Chœur National will be supplemented by members of the Paris Opéra chorus.

"La Symphonie Fantastique," a new ballet choreographed by Roland Petit, will be given its first performance March 18 at the Opéra with Zizi Jeanmaire and Michaël Denard dancing the principal parts. The ballet, using the Berlioz symphony and fragments of his other works, will have sets by Josef Svoboda, costumes by Serge Averbach, and lighting by Serge Averbach. The program will be completed by the first production at the Opéra of Poulenc's "Le Loup," created 20 years ago for his own company, with a score by Henri Dutilleul. Noëlla Poutos, Jean-Pierre Franchetti and Wilfride Plozet will dance the principal parts, and the original designs of Carrou will be used. Paul Strauss will conduct the program, scheduled for later performances March 20, 22, 26, 31, April 1, 3, 8, 9 and 10.

Under the title of Carolyn Carlson Dance Theater, the dancer-choreographer will present two one-hour programs of her own new choreographies from March 18 to April 5 at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris. Tuesday through Saturdays at 8:30 p.m. in collaboration with the composers Orolano Arrigo, Igor Wakhevitch and Philippe Besombes. The troupe is being presented jointly by the theater and by the newly formed theatrical research group of the Paris Opéra, of which the Carlson troupe is part.

Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" will be the first operatic production in the new Auditorium Maurice Ravel in Lyons, with Ursula Schneider-Felten and Gerd Brunnls in the title parts for five performances, on March 12, 15, 18, 21 and 23. Theodor Guschbauer will be the conductor for the Lyons Opéra production staged by Louis Erlo and designed by Jacques Rapp. Other principal roles will be taken by Regina Fonseca as Brangäne, Rudolf Holtenau as Kurwenal and Hubert Hofmann as Marke.

The world premiere of "Medea at Alyssa," a new opera by Georges Delzou, will be given March 14 by the Opéra du Rhin in Strasbourg under the musical direction of Daniel Chorafas and in a production staged by Pierre Franck and designed by Jacques Noel with choreography by Jean Garcia, Michele Bise and Paul Guigue will sing the title parts, with other principal roles sung by Nadine Deniz, David Sundquist, Armand MacLane, Isabelle Garaisanz, Rebecca Roberts, Pierre Thau and Stanislas Skladowski. Other performances will be March 16 and 18 in Strasbourg, March 21 at Mulhouse and 25 at Colmar.

Art of Kosher Cooking Updated

By Naomi Barry

JERUSALEM (NYT)—In Israel, the kitchens of all hotels are required by law to go by The Book. The law—that of being kosher—is indiscriminate and is strictly applied to even the big establishments of the international chains. Little restaurants are free to do as they please.

The chef of the recently opened Hilton Hotel in Jerusalem is a 28-year-old Frenchman, Roger Guinier, from St. Malo. The chef of the Orli, Gilbert Abergonarine, is a native of Ceylon. The manager of the hotel, Aris Dimopoulos, is a Greek, born and raised in Egypt.

Lunch was so regional it might have been anywhere in the Eastern Mediterranean. I started with hummus—a purée of chickpeas, which lately has been adopted as a dietary tip in Europe and the U.S.—to be swirled with tahina, a creamy sesame paste. This tasty "poor man's food" is to be slathered on pitta (flat Arab bread) which in this case came from the Angel Bakery in Jerusalem, the largest commercial bakers in the Middle East. Main course was shwarma, reconstituted sliced lamb roasted on a vertical spit, a popular specialty of Turkey.

"This is my first post as chef chef," said Roger. "I wanted it badly. I figured if I could handle this one, I could handle anything."

Mosaic law—compiled in a hot climate before refrigeration—has a long blacklist of animals, fish and birds regarded as better off left alone in nature.

For a student of Escoffier, the path can be rocky.

"I simply have adapted French cuisine to kosher," said Roger. "Instead of bouillabaisse, which is full of Thon Bhat Nois, I have developed a Red Sea Marmitte."

He called for a ladleful to prove his point.

"You see, there are even croustons and a rouille. I have learned to make cream sauce over mussels without cream and a passable Hollandaise without butter."

"At home," said Gilbert, "we cooked with coconut milk and vegetable oil, not with butter. I'm on very good grounds here."

"I am a Buddhist, although I am not an orthodox Buddhist cook. Still, in India they do not eat beef and in Ceylon we did not have pork. It is said to be unclean meat. It is not much of a big difference for me. Besides, I can adjust to any society. That is part of the Buddhist philosophy."

He trained at the Dolder in Zurich and worked at the Hilton in Berlin before coming to Israel.

Women to Antarctica

CANBERRA, March 5 (Reuters).—Australia is to let women take part in future Antarctic expedition as a contribution to the United Nations' International Women's Year. The science minister, Bill Morrison, told Parliament that accommodations and other facilities were to be improved for the women.

Stop Inflation

Especially for your Vacation

Enjoy superb seaside vacations in de luxe hotels at prices that are not only reasonable but GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS!

Full board per person: only S.F. 20 and no increase up to 1979.

For further information contact your travel agent or write directly to:

Fide Tours S.A.

Via di Sacco 2 - 6500 Bellinzona/CH
Tel.: 092.25.59.37/Telex 79622 CH



Once, only governments and the multi-national "giants" had access to the counsel of Hudson Europe. Now you yourself or your company can subscribe to its regular economic and political forecasts.

Wouldn't you like to have known, a year ago, that both British and U.S. balance of payments for 1974 would show a heavy deficit, thus weakening both dollar and pound against every other major currency?

Would it have helped you to know in January 1974 that crude oil prices would actually begin to flatten out and fall early this year, despite all indications to the contrary?

Would your plans have changed had you known, as early as September 1973, that the basic structural problems of the West German economy would outweigh the strengths of its export business, and that even without the oil crisis Germany's economy would have been in trouble in 1974 and 1975?

And what about gold? Did you suspect a year ago that its "official" price would be allowed to rise, to play an active part in strengthening the reserve of the industrial economies?

Would you have planned differently, if you'd known? Made different and perhaps better business decisions?

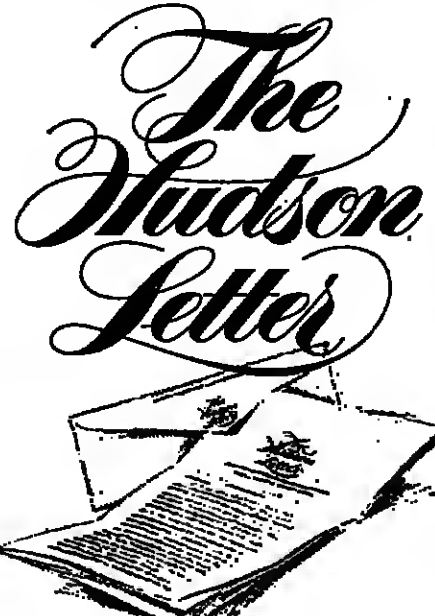
Forecasters like those—practical economic and political forecasts—come from Hudson Europe. They're based on data from sources all over the world. They're prepared by a multi-national, multi-lingual staff of experts—social and political analysts as well as economists and trade specialists. Their record of accuracy has been confirmed time and again. Hudson Europe clients have included the U.S., French and Canadian governments as well as the biggest multi-national and state corporations in Europe, Japan and the U.S.

And now, for the first time, the knowledge and expertise of Hudson Europe is available to a broader audience via *The Hudson Letter*, published by the International Herald Tribune.

As a subscriber you would have access to forecasts, analyses and conclusions—often unexpected, unorthodox ones—not available anywhere else.

"INFORMATION" ALONE ISN'T ENOUGH.

If you're a senior executive, running a business, if you're involved in long-range planning as well, if you're



PREPARED BY HUDSON EUROPE AND PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

concerned with investments. If you're in government, dealing with social, political or technological questions. Whatever your responsibilities, you know your problems can't be solved by "information" alone.

There's an over-abundance of that! What you need to know is the *significance* of the information available. What it adds up to. What it's going to mean three months, six months, a year from now. How it will affect you and your business. And that's the whole point of *The Hudson Letter*.

The Hudson Letter won't just report facts and figures; it will clarify them, illuminate them. Short and long-range aspects of national and international developments will be assessed and analyzed. What happens today will be considered in terms of what's going to happen tomorrow.

In uncertain times like these, data is easy to get but judgment hard. Don't you want to add yourself to even *bit of help you can get?*

SEND THE COUPON TODAY:
A one-year subscription will bring you *The Hudson Letter* twice each month (except during holiday periods, when just one letter will be issued)—for a total of 22 Letters a year.

In addition, each subscriber will receive at least six Special Reports—detailed, documented "take-outs" on specific subjects, such as The Economic Prospect for Italy, The Outlook on Oil Prices, Raw Materials Supplies, and New African Markets. These Special Reports will be issued from time to time, as they are completed, and they will complement material touched upon in various Letters.

FREE OF CHARGE TO CHARTER SUBSCRIBERS

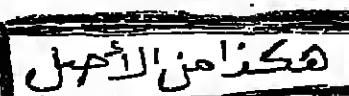
And Charter Subscribers will receive, along with their first Letter, a special in-depth survey on Iran, just completed by Hudson Europe. It analyzes this country's real economic position and prospects—and whether it can truly become the "Fifth Superpower." Its conclusions may surprise you.

The cost of a year's subscription to *The Hudson Letter* plus 6 Special Reports and the Report on Iran, is 1700 F.F.

The Hudson Letter, 21 rue de Berni, 75008 Paris, France.
☐ Please send me—no charge—a sample copy of *The Hudson Letter*, along with a Charter Subscription Order Form. (Offer expires 15 April, 1975).
☐ Please enroll me immediately as a Charter Subscriber.
☐ Bill me later. ☐ Bill company.
☐ Payment enclosed. 1700 French francs, or equivalent in other currency.
 If you pay by bank transfer, send to International Herald Tribune through Lazard Frères & Cie, 5 rue Pillet-Will, 75009 Paris, France.

Name: _____
 Company: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ Country: _____

I understand that I can cancel my subscription at any time, and get back a refund on the unexpired portion of my subscription.



Milan Trade Fair

meet each other
get to know each other
open up the way for new business
12 DAYS OF GENERAL TRADE FAIR □ 285 DAYS
OF SPECIALIZED TRADE SHOWS □ OVER 28,000
EXHIBITORS FROM 90 COUNTRIES □ 80 NATIONS
OFFICIALLY REPRESENTED
TRADE EVENTS MARCH - JUNE 1975

53rd Milan Trade Fair:	April 14 - 25
16th International Exhibition of Heating - Air-conditioning - Refrigeration & Sanitary Installations - Ceramic-glazed Tiles Salon:	March 1 - 7
MIAS 75 - International Market for Sporting & Camping Equipment:	March 9 - 12
SICOF 75 - 6th International Exhibition of Cine-Photo-Optics & Audiovisual Equipment:	March 15 - 23
11th COMIS/PEL - International Fur Dealers' Salon:	March 21 - 25
31st MIFED - International Film, TVfilm and Documentary Market:	April 18 - 25
37th MITAM - International Market for Clothing Textiles:	May 4 - 6
MI-DO 75 - International Exhibition of Optical, Optometric and Ophthalmic Goods:	May 10 - 13
3rd SIMAC - International Exhibition of Boot & Shoemaking Machines and of Machinery for Tanning and the Manufacture of Synthetic Products and Accessories:	May 16 - 19
CEMENTO EXPO - International Exhibition of the Precast Concrete Industry - Raw Materials - Machinery - Other Products:	May 16 - 20
FESPA 75 - International Screen Printing Exhibition and Convention:	May 17 - 21
STAR 75 - 10th Trade Show of Carpets & Furnishing Fabrics:	May 22 - 26
27th MIPEL - Italian Leather Goods Market (International Salon):	June 6 - 10
24th EUROTRICOT - European Hosiery & Knitwear Salon:	June 17 - 20

Plan a visit to Milan Trade Fair and another to the trade show that specializes in your line of business. Book ahead for the Advance Catalogue of the Milan Trade Fair, issued on February 1st. It lists 80% of the exhibitors in English, French, German and Spanish indexes make reference easy for international businessmen.

Information: Visitors' Cards and Advance Catalogue from Fiera di Milano, Largo Domodossola 1, 20146 Milano (Italy), Telax 37360 Fiamil □ Italian Diplomatic, Consular and Trade Representatives.

The Milan Fair Organization declines responsibility for any changes in the dates announced as above by the respective Committees of these Exhibitions and Trade Shows.

Arabs Buy Stake in Japan Firm

By Richard Halloran

BEIRUT, March 5 (NYT)—A Middle East oil company secretly bought a 20 percent stake in Japan's largest industrial concern and its leading steel maker, it is disclosed today.

The purchase, which evidently was made by Kuwait, was the first time a Middle Eastern investor had publicly known. Earlier, it was reported that the Middle East had bought a stake in the Japanese steel company, but the details were not disclosed.

The purchase, which evidently was made by Kuwait, was the first time a Middle Eastern investor had publicly known. Earlier, it was reported that the Middle East had bought a stake in the Japanese steel company, but the details were not disclosed.

Kuwait Believed To Be Purchaser

Japanese stocks during February, of which about 20 per cent, or \$36 million, came from oil-producing countries.

Japanese political leaders, government officials, bankers and businessmen have been watching nervously for what they view as a potential economic invasion from the Middle East. The Japanese do not like foreign investment in general and are particularly anxious that Middle Eastern investors not acquire enough equity to participate in management.

Japan, however, is the most vulnerable of the advanced oil-consuming nations to Middle Eastern pressure. This country imports all of its oil and 88 per cent of that comes from the Middle East.

Arabs Are Incensed About Boycott Row

BEIRUT, March 5 (NYT)—

Arab businessmen and investors are annoyed by the uproar in the United States and Western Europe over the continued Arab blacklisting of foreign companies and banks that deal with Israel.

Arab banking sources here, who did not want to be identified for publication, have emphasized that the boycott of companies and banks will not be lifted unless they break all ties with Israel.

"The Arab economic boycott has been in existence for a quarter of a century and the Arab States are not about to rescind it because of psychological warfare in the West," a businessman said. He contended that the dispute had flared now because of the impact of Arab oil wealth on international finance.

Prices Decline on Wall Street Despite Loan Rate Reduction

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT)—Weakness in oil stocks due to a hard line by oil-exporting nations drove New York Stock Exchange prices lower today despite a sharp new interest rate cut.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 4.92 points to 752.82 in a widely changing session. In early trading and up over 10 points in mid-session. Declining issues moderately outperformed gainers at the close, about 35 to 570. The lead changed sides several times.

Volume totaled 34.12 million shares compared with 34.14 million shares yesterday, the second most-active Big Board session.

Brokers attributed early and late selling in part to profit-taking. They said it was encouraged by concern whether oil-producing nations would continue to hold the line on high prices.

New Inflationary Pressure Seen Possible

Decline of Dollar Worries Fed

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—The steady drop in the value of the dollar in foreign exchange markets is causing concern at the Federal Reserve Board, it was learned today.

Fed chairman Arthur Burns is known to feel that the slide in the dollar rate—it has dropped nearly 7 per cent since last September—will cause new inflationary pressure if it goes much further.

As the rate of the dollar drops compared with European and other currencies, American exports become cheaper and foreign goods become more expensive in the United States. In the past this situation has worsened inflation.

Moreover, according to those who know Mr. Burns's views, he fears that a declining dollar rate is a blow to American prestige. An added danger he sees is that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will push for even higher oil prices if the dollar rate is normally paid in erode in real value.

lower—meaning that the return on investments has declined compared to what is available elsewhere—there is a reduced demand for dollars in the exchange markets, and their value tends to fall.

The problem thus posed is not merely the dollar rate, but the conflict with the basic strategy of trying to combat recession. Lower interest rates are desirable, Mr. Burns concedes, to stimulate economic recovery; but if they fall too far, then the position of the dollar could weaken further.

In this dilemma, the Federal Reserve has consciously tempered the decline of interest rates. Mr. Burns has privately expressed the view that to allow interest rates to fall more sharply—a pattern he has been urged to promote by AFL-CIO president George Meany and many members of Congress—would be a dangerous course.

The Fed chairman, who has been resisting efforts by Congress to take a more direct role in managing monetary policy, has indicated to associates that he can "live with" the House resolution passed yesterday urging the Fed to let the supply of money grow, thus promoting lower long-term interest rates.

Reuss Eyes Action
WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—House Banking Committee chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wis., says Congress will apply tougher pressures on the Federal Reserve Board if it does not comply with a request for lower long-term interest rates on such items as housing mortgages.

Rep. Reuss said that "in the last two years, the Fed has sinned most grievously," first by prolonging a loose-money policy which accelerated inflation and then recently by keeping too tight a money supply.

S. Alien Investment Curbs Acceptable to European Firm

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Head of a European investment consortium said today that the President's plan to restrict foreign investments in U.S. assets, and a bill to restrict foreign investments in U.S. assets, are acceptable to the consortium.

Dr. Schmidt-Schneber, head of the consortium, said the bill is "a necessary step to protect the U.S. economy against the risk of a takeover by foreign interests."

Schmidt-Schneber's testimony on a bill which would restrict foreign investment in U.S. companies where the national interest is at stake came today after the administration said the bill is unnecessary and would be a deterrent to any foreign investment.

Anti-Monopoly Plan

TOKYO, March 5 (Reuters)—The Japanese government, in a major policy move that sparked immediate opposition from big business, announced today plans to revise the nation's anti-monopoly law to curb the growth of cartels.

Prime Minister Takeo Miki told a Diet (parliament) committee he hoped the plan would be accepted in substance because of mounting popular demand for changes in the 28-year-old law—intended to prevent Japan becoming a paradise of illegal business combinations.

The government plan—subject to revision before being tabled in the legislature—opens the way for dividing up monopolies and putting a stop to proliferation of cartels here since the October-November 1973 world oil crisis.

Prices Decline on Wall Street Despite Loan Rate Reduction

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT)—Weakness in oil stocks due to a hard line by oil-exporting nations drove New York Stock Exchange prices lower today despite a sharp new interest rate cut.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 4.92 points to 752.82 in a widely changing session. In early trading and up over 10 points in mid-session. Declining issues moderately outperformed gainers at the close, about 35 to 570. The lead changed sides several times.

Volume totaled 34.12 million shares compared with 34.14 million shares yesterday, the second most-active Big Board session.

Brokers attributed early and late selling in part to profit-taking. They said it was encouraged by concern whether oil-producing nations would continue to hold the line on high prices.

Dollar's Value Drops Suddenly As U.S. Bank Cuts Prime Rate

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 5 (NYT)—A steady improvement in the value of the dollar, stemming from the conciliatory tone of the oil summit in Algeria, was reversed today after an unexpectedly sharp drop in U.S. interest rates.

Just as European exchange markets were about to close, Morgan Guaranty Trust announced in New York it was cutting its prime lending rate by half a percentage point to 7 3/4 per cent, its lowest level since June 1973.

The dollar, which had been at 2.31 deutsche marks in Frankfurt, closed at 2.293 DM, down from yesterday's close of 2.297 DM. In Zurich, the dollar fell from its midday quote of 2.46 Swiss francs to close at 2.44. This was still a gain, however, from yesterday's close of 2.438 francs.

After hitting 4.19 francs in Paris, the dollar closed at 4.173, a shade below yesterday's close of 4.175 francs.

The steady decline of U.S. interest rates since the beginning of the year, leaving many rates in Europe well above those available in the United States, has generally been credited as one of the main reasons for the dollar's weakness on the foreign exchange markets.

Another factor weighing on the dollar has been the widely held view that Washington looks upon present weakness in the dollar's exchange rate with "benign neglect"—that it does not care very much about the decline.

Today's decision clearly showed that the benign neglect attributed to U.S. authorities regarding the dollar is simply not true; the U.S. authorities care very much about the exchange rate of the dollar.

Mr. Emminger said that overall the balance-of-payments outlook for the 24 member states of the OECD is improving. The latest estimates put the overall deficit at around \$38 billion for 1974, down from an estimate of \$38.5 billion made four months ago. The estimate for this year is put at about \$27.5 billion.

He said that due to conservation efforts, generally mild weather and slow economic activity, the OECD states are spending less for oil imports than had been anticipated.

U.S. Officials Urge More Bank Lending

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—Two high-level U.S. bank regulators told the banking industry yesterday to loosen its purse strings and step up lending to help the banks to "accommodate" a turnaround in the nation's economy by making credit more available. He was the first Federal Reserve official to ask banks to increase their lending activities.

Until recently the Fed has been stressing the need for rebuilding bank capital and liquidity. Mr. Sheehan told the conference that the capital problem did not "come overnight" and that the question of "capital adequacy" can't be solved overnight.

"learned some lessons" on the need for close control of credit expansion during last year's credit pinch. But he urged bankers not to "overplay" the lesson, adding that banks should be "important participants in causing an economic recovery to get under way."

Mr. Smith said the recession has been reinforced by a lack of public confidence. This "problem of psychology," he said, "isn't only in the kitchens of America, but also in the board rooms of America."

The calls for increased lending are in sharp contrast to the climate last year, when bank-regulating agencies were pressing banks to curtail lending activities.

The money supply declined at a 0.3-per-cent annual rate in the statistical quarter ended Feb. 19. The stock is considered a key economic indicator by many analysts. Lending activities by banks as playing a significant role in the failure of the money supply to respond to the Fed's prodding.

Banks also have been holding their interest charges on loans at a high level in relation to their own costs for lendable funds. Currently, most major banks are quoting 8.25 per cent for their prime or minimum interest rates on corporate loans. If historical spreads between the banks' costs for funds and interest charges were applied currently, the prime rate would be closer to 7 per cent, analysts say.

U.S. Factory Orders Drop 2% in Month

WASHINGTON, March 5 (Reuters)—New orders for manufactured products fell \$1,527 billion, or 2 per cent, in January, to a seasonally-adjusted \$74,927 billion—the fifth consecutive monthly decline—the Commerce Department reported today.

This followed a revised decline of 1.9 per cent in December. Total inventories were up \$1.07 billion, or 0.7 per cent, to \$151.47 billion, following an upward revised gain of 2.3 per cent in December.

Another factor weighing on the dollar has been the widely held view that Washington looks upon present weakness in the dollar's exchange rate with "benign neglect"—that it does not care very much about the decline.

However, according to Oskar Emminger, vice-president of the West German Bundesbank, this is just not true. In Paris for a meeting of the balance-of-payments committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Mr. Emminger, who is the official spokesman for the group, said:

Although the distribution of the payments deficits is "still very uneven" among the major industrialized countries, he said that the problem was becoming "less overwhelming."

He said that deficit countries—the United States, Britain, France and Italy—tended to be those running the worst rates of inflation and that they should concentrate on cutting inflation. The surplus countries—West Germany, the Benelux states and Japan—should expand their economies to provide export markets for goods from the deficit states, he said.

V. State Help for Ailing Using Agency

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT)—New York State Assembly Senate today approved legislation to provide \$80 million to the Urban Development Corporation, temporarily saving the construction agency from collapse.

C. chartered by the state to build low-income housing as been literally out of cash. Friday, when banks here \$21 million in deposits after reparation defaulted on \$135 million in loans. Without the aid of state money, UDC have been forced into liquidation, the first time in memory for a state-created agency.

Raw Sugar Price Being Reduced

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—Consumer resistance in industrialized importing countries is finally bringing down the prices of raw sugar from developing nations, a leading London sugar merchant said today.

The dealer, who declined to be named, said that for the first time to his knowledge the United States, Japan and Canada were forced to sell refined white sugar overseas, because the refineries could not place this sugar at home.

Capital Italia S.A.

Head Office: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame
Trade Register: Luxembourg B 8438

Notice of Meeting
Members of the company are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is going to be held on March 25th, 1975 at 10.00 o'clock at the head office, with the following agenda:

Car Sales Decline 5.6% in Month

TROIT, March 5 (Reuters)—Car sales in February declined 5.6 per cent to 525,718 compared with 557,200 in year-ago month, industry is reported today.

The Feb. 21-28 period, industry-wide sales fell 10.4 per cent from the year-ago period of 577,218.

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL FUND S.A.

Société Anonyme
Registered Office: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame
Trade Register: Luxembourg B 8433

Members Shareholders are hereby convened to attend:

I. An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on March 25th, 1975 at 10.30 a.m. at the registered office.

Agenda
Decision to renew the decision to increase the authorized capital of the fund up to 10 million 10 thousand US dollars by the issuance of shares with a par value 1 US dollar each and an issuance premium which together will reflect the current market value of such shares, as approved by the shareholders on March 20th, 1970, for the part of capital not yet issued, and to extend such authorization until March 24th, 1980.

Resolutions on the above-mentioned agenda will require a quorum of one half of the shares issued and outstanding and a two-third majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

II. The Statutory Annual General Meeting

which is going to be held on March 25th, 1975 at 11.00 a.m. at the registered office with the following agenda:

Agenda
1. Substantial of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Statement as of 31.12.74.
3. Discharge of the Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
4. Receipt of and assign on nomination for election of the Statutory Auditor and of the Directors.
5. Miscellaneous.

There is no quorum requirement for the Statutory Annual General Meeting and the resolutions will be passed on a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

We can turn your love for Israel into a rewarding relationship

Israel grants special financial privileges to non-residents, tourists and new immigrants. Bank Leumi, the first and largest bank in Israel, can help you take advantage of these privileges.

Our Bank Leumi service brings these privileges to your home. Let our team of experts tell you how to get the most out of your investment in Israel.

For information on:

- FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT, freely transferable abroad, earning high rates of interest in foreign currency and exempt from Israeli taxes.
- INVESTMENT COUNSELING
- FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS INFORMATION

Look into banking by mail with Bank Leumi. You'll find how rewarding our relationship can be.

Bank Leumi בנק לוי
15 Henrietta St., Tel Aviv (Tel: 02-51951)

© This solicitation of deposits is not applicable, and is not addressed, to any person in any jurisdiction in which such solicitation is not permitted by law.

Bank Leumi BANK BY MAIL Service

TOURIST DEPARTMENT
33 Lincolnton Street, Tel Aviv, Israel

Please tell me more about the Bank Leumi BANK BY MAIL service. I am particularly interested in knowing about:

Name: _____
Address: _____

-7475- Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100% High Low Close	prev. High Low Close	-7475- Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100% High Low Close	prev. High Low Close	-7475- Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100% High Low Close	prev. High Low Close
40% 15% 10% 1.48	4 105 350 385 390	5	90 58 GrPw 17.30	2200 64% 64% 64%		55 33 Koppers 3.40	4 75 46 374 41	14

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

هكذا من الأهل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

ROPEAN

MUNITY

INTERNATIONAL

NATIONAL

SS.

en leading independent
anca Commerciale Italiana

**Bank, Midland Bank, Société
Générale (France)**

le Generale (France).

ial weight in some

h can deliver the goods on ol projects: the

and the European
phase branch in Chicago)

Latin American Banking

Banking Corporation with
in Francisco, and

pany with more than 100

business centres of

1 and Kuala Lumpur as

Finance Corporation in

isations is at any of

Ohio

THE

European Banks International

European Banks International

ebic

European Banks International

-74/75- Stocks and Div.		Sis. High, Low.		prev. High, Low.		-74/75- Stocks and Div.		Sis. High, Low.		prev. High, Low.	
High, Low.	Div. in \$	P/E	1985.	High	Low	P/E	1985.	High	Low	P/E	1985.
22 1/2	3.00	10	24 1/2	20 1/2	16	14	9 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21	15 1/2	WauMent	1.52	9	25	18 1/2	7	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
10	2 1/2	WauMent	1.52	10	25	18 1/2	7	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2

[illegible]

6113 Microsys	313	318	313	-10	839 Algoma	\$ 27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
5295 Moore	\$ 46 1/4	45 1/8	45 1/2 + 1/4		2675 Bank Mon	5 15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4
350 Murphy	495	490	495 - 5		9800 Basic Res	475	450	460
714 Nat Trus	\$ 18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4 + 1/4		1925 Bombard	325	310	320

Be a
NEW SUBSCRIBER
...and
SAVE UP TO
46%
of the newsstand price
(Depending on your country of residence)

International Herald Tribune newsstand prices
are always much higher than subscription rates.

SAVE UP TO

46%

of the newsstand price
(Depending on your country of residence)

International Herald Tribune newsstand prices
are always much higher than subscription rates.

Dealers Assn.,	Chrisse	108	103	Jimmy Fds	4%	11%	Philo L	11
the counter	Circle F	2 1/2	3 1/2	Joslyn M	13 1/2	14 1/2	Piedm A	37
Insurance & Indus-	CitiznUI A	26	26 1/2	KMS Ind	4%	4 1/2	Pinkrtn	31
trial stocks.	CitiznUI B	27 1/2	23 1/2	Kalsr BH	30 1/2	31	Pion H/B	26
	Clark MI	24	25 1/2	KelSvil pt	16 1/2	18%	Posse	2
	Crow Ca	8 1/2	8 1/2	Kalca	4	4 1/2	Possin Cp	5
	End Ask							

[illegible]

International Herald Tribune newsstand prices are always much higher than subscription rates.

always been higher than subscription rates.

So when you take advantage of the Introductory
25% Discount on a 6-month subscription, you
find that, compared to what you have been
paying at the newsstand, you save as much as 46%.
After the specific introductory period chosen,
regular renewal rates will be applied.

Subscription Dept., International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75389 PARIS CEDEX 06, FRANCE. Send me the
newspaper by mail for ☐ 12 months ☐ 6 months ☐ 3 months.

(Savings up to 46% of the newsstand price.)

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abdo Djabri (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Guinea (air).....Dr.	2,700.00	1,350.00	735.00	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Adon (air)	\$ 182.00	91.00	49.00	Hong Kong (air)	\$ 224.00	112.00	59.00	Philippines (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Albania (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Hong Kong (air)	\$ 224.00	112.00	59.00	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Africa, Fr. Com. (air)	\$ 182.00	40.00	21.50	India (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Africa, South (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Indonesia (air)	\$ 224.00	112.00	59.00	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Algeria (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Iran, Iran (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Australia (air)	\$ 224.00	112.00	59.00	Ireland (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Austria (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Israel (air)	\$ 224.00	112.00	59.00	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Bahamas (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Italy	\$ 224.00	112.00	59.00	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Belgium	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Japan, Korea (air)	\$ 224.00	112.00	59.00	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Burma (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Korea (air)	\$ 224.00	112.00	59.00	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Bulgaria (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Libya (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Cameroon (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Madagascar (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Canada (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Malaysia (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
China (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Mexico (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Cyprus (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Netherlands	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	New Zealand (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Denmark (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Nigeria (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Finland (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Norway (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
France	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Portugal (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Germany (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Romania (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Ghana (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
Great Britain	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.00	Senegal (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
				Sierra Leone (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
				South America (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
				Spain (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
				Switzerland	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
				Taiwan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
				Tunisia (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
				Turkey (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
				U.A.R. (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
				U.S.S.R. (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
				U.S.A. (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
				Vietnam, South (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
				Yugoslavia (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
				Zaire (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
				Zimbabwe (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50
								Pakistan (air)	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50

NAME

ADDRESS

IMPORTANT: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH THIS ORDER to: International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75389-PARIS, Cedex 06, France. For accounting purposes, Pro-forma invoices are available on request.

THIS OFFER FOR FIRST-TIME SUBSCRIBERS

So when you take advantage of the **Introductory 25% Discount** on a 6-month subscription, you find that, compared to what you have been paying at the newsstand, you save as much as 46%. After the specific introductory period chosen, regular renewal rates will be applied.

Subscription Dept., International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75300 PARIS CEDEX 06, FRANCE. Send me the newspaper by mail for ☐ 12 months ☐ 6 months ☐ 3 months.

(Savings up to 46% of the newsstand price.)

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abdo Djalil (air).....	\$ 182.00	91.50	49.50	Greece (air).....Dr.	2,780.00	1,390.00	785.50	Pakistan (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Aden (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Hong Kong (air).....	2,780.00	1,390.00	785.50	Philippines (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Albanians (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Hungary (air).....	274.00	137.00	75.00	Persian Gulf (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Africa, Fr. Com. (air).....	120.00	60.00	31.50	India (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Poland (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Africa, South (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Indonesia (air).....	274.00	137.00	75.00	Romania (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Algeria (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Iran, Iran (air).....	274.00	137.00	75.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Australia (air).....	224.00	112.00	61.00	Ireland (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Sierra Leone (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Israel (air).....	274.00	137.00	75.00	Spain (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Bahamas (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Italy (air).....	274.00	137.00	75.00	Switzerland (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Bahrain (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Japan (air).....	2,780.00	1,390.00	785.50	Taiwan (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Belgium (air).....	224.00	112.00	61.00	Kuwait (air).....	274.00	137.00	75.00	Tanzania (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Burma (air).....	224.00	112.00	61.00	Lebanon (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Thailand (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Bulgaria (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Libya (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Tunisia (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Cameroon (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Madagascar (air).....	274.00	137.00	75.00	Turkey (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Canada (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Malta (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.A. (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Chad (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Mexico (air).....	274.00	137.00	75.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Cyprus (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Morocco (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Yemen, South (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Czechoslovakia (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Nepal (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Yugoslavia (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Denmark (air).....	224.00	112.00	61.00	Netherlands (air).....	274.00	137.00	75.00	Zaire (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Egypt (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	New Zealand (air).....	274.00	137.00	75.00	EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (air).....	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Finland (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50	Nigeria (air).....	274.00	137.00	75.00				
France (air).....	224.00	112.00	61.00	Norway (air).....	274.00	137.00	75.00				
Germany (air).....	224.00	112.00	61.00								
Ghana (air).....	182.00	91.50	49.50								
Great Britain (air).....	224.00	112.00	61.00								

NAME

ADDRESS

8-878

IMPORTANT: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH THIS ORDER to: International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75300-PARIS, Cedex 06, France. For accounting purposes, Pro-forma invoices are available on request.

THIS OFFER FOR FIRST-TIME SUBSCRIBERS

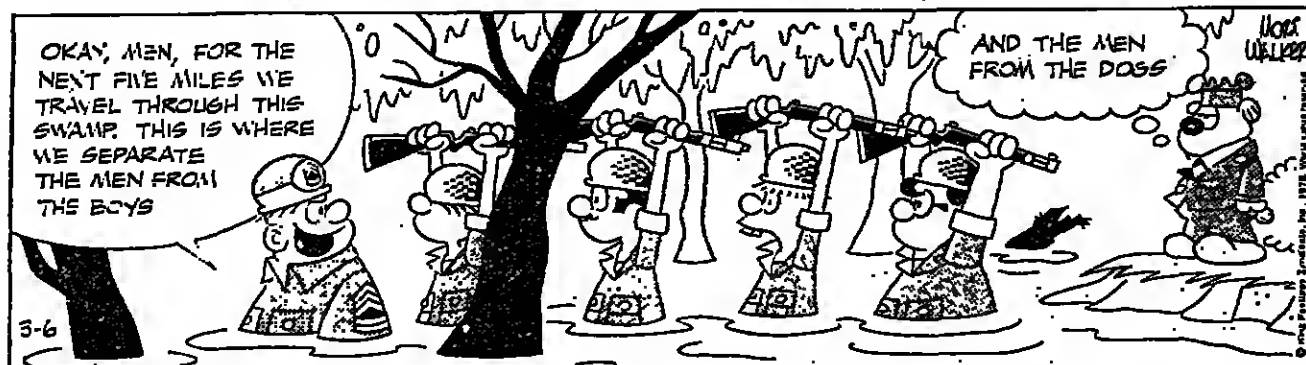
prev. | -74/75- | Stocks and | Sin | | | | |

[illegible]

—By Will Weng

	G	F		G	F		
ALGARVE.....	11	57	Cloudy	MADEID.....	11	25	Cloudy
ATLATESBOAM.....	10	36	Rain	MILAN.....	11	22	Cloudy
AVENA.....	10	38	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	11	27	Sunny
ATHENS.....	10	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	11	27	Overcast
BEIRUT.....	17	63	Fair	MUNICH.....	11	42	Cloudy
BELEGRADE.....	18	64	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	12	33	Sunny
BELGRADE.....	18	64	Cloudy	OSLO.....	12	26	Overcast
BROUSSES.....	8	46	Cloudy	PARIS.....	10	56	Cloudy
BUHOPEST.....	15	55	Cloudy	PRAG.....	10	46	Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	15	55	Cloudy	RUSSIA.....	10	46	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	15	29	Overcast	SOFIA.....	14	71	Fair
COPENHAGEN.....	7	45	Cloudy	ST. PETERSBURG.....	14	67	Fair
CUSTOMS.....	6	43	Cloudy	TEHRAN.....	13	67	Fair
DUBLIN.....	6	43	Fair	TEL AVIV.....	13	68	Fair
DUNBURG.....	9	48	Fair	TUNIS.....	17	63	Cloudy
FLORENCE.....	14	57	Cloudy	VENICE.....	17	63	Cloudy
GENEVA.....	12	64	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	15	63	Cloudy
GENEVA.....	10	50	Cloudy	WARSAW.....	17	59	Cloudy
HELSINKI.....	4	39	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	11	22	Cloudy
HELSINKI.....	4	39	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	11	22	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS.....	19	29	Cloudy				
LISBON.....	14	67	Cloudy				
LONDON.....	8	46	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	10	46	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings, U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

hours - CALL IT

*WHEN I SIT THEM I SIT

Patrick Breslin was in the Peace Corps in Colombia and has worked and studied in other Latin American countries, including Chile for most of 1972-1973. This review is abridged.

© The Washington Post

West won with the ace, but judged a heart shift dangerous. He exited with a club hosing.

5 ♠	Don	Pass	4 ♠
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond 10.

هكذا من الأهل

